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LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 20. WHOLE NO. 1,013. LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866. NEW SERIES, NO. 13.

DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY CORIUER.

WEDNESDAY....FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

The Democrat and the Democratic Party.

From a recent article in the Louisville Democrat we make the following extract:

The Courier doesn't know how the land lies in this State. The editor has been on a tour of observation, and has no conception of the situation, and the party generally will consider him a very poor adviser. He had better learn a little as to what he is dealing with before he puts on airs against the judgment of men who represent the opposition to Radicalism in this State.

Kentucky Democracy is not secession. We do not accept the sentiments of States that defied the Constitution as models for Kentucky. We claim our rights under the Constitution; they have been compelled to surrender theirs and accept the terms of the conqueror. They voluntarily deserted Kentucky in 1860-61, and they have deserted her again. The true Democracy of this State have never forfeited any right in the Union. They never repudiated the Constitution. They have protested against every defiance and every perversion of it. We intend to claim to the last every right under it.

The tenor and spirit of the above quoted paragraphs are that the COURIER and those who were engaged in the war knew but little if anything of the true condition of politics in Kentucky, and, therefore, ought to take back seats in the political synagogues. They can make themselves very useful by following the lead of those who have not been away from the State, and are, therefore, wiser than they are, but they must not attempt to put themselves upon an equality or expect to be treated with the consideration to which those who have been strictly loyal to the Government like the Democrat, fighting first on one side and then on the other, are fairly entitled. If they had got on to the Union train at the station where the Democrat got off, and run with the machine from that time until the end of the war, it would doubtless have been all right, and they would now have been considered as wise and entitled to as many political privileges as the Democrat. But they were foolish enough to possess such a thing as honesty, and to believe there was some little merit in consistency; and stuck to the side they started with until the "bitter end."

Having been on both sides of the war [...]

THE GREAT MEETING LAST NIGHT.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

THE PRESIDENT ENDORSED.

The Speeches!!

STRONG RESOLUTIONS!

OUR PEOPLE UNITED!!

In response to the call made in the city papers yesterday, for a public mass meeting, from an early hour last evening, the human tide flowed in tremendous streams towards the court-house, from every quarter of the city, until the great east room was densely crowded, and still they came. Up to half-past eight o'clock there was no interruption in the grand rush of arrivals, and already thousands who were unable to get standing space, or a position within hearing distance of the speakers' stand, had left.

The remarks of the speakers, and the resolutions of the committee, were received with tumultuous applause, and every mention of the name of Andrew Johnson brought down a perfect tornado of enthusiastic indorsement.

No one who was present at this great meeting—one of the largest every held in Louisville—could entertain a doubt that the popular pulse beats full and strong in sympathy with the President in his struggle with the Radicals and destructionists who now assail him. He will be sustained—he is sustained. In every section of the land to which the intelligence of the veto has reached, the indications of popular satisfaction are unmistakable.

Louisville sends him heartfelt greeting for his fearless and noble deed. Her people [...]

THE NAVAL RACE.

The Vessels Run Twenty-Six Hours, when a Gale of Wind and Thick Weather compels them to Anchor—The Winooski the Winner by Seventy-five Miles—The Algonquin Nowhere—The Winooski makes Twelve Knots per Hour—The Algonquin Nine and a Half Knots per Hour—The "Cut-off" Question Settled—Log of the Winooski, &c., &c.

[From the New York Herald.]

ON BOARD THE WINOOSKI, February 15, 1866.

On Tuesday, 13th inst., the Winooski and Algonquin were reported ready, and at 11:40 A. M. the former vessel weighed her anchor and left the navy yard, followed in a few minutes afterward by the Algonquin. At 55 minutes past noon we passed through Hell Gate at easy speed, and at 1:50 P. M. we passed Fort Schuyler and entered a large field of floating ice which was jammed between the shores. Here we found a number of sail vessels fast in the ice.

At 35 minutes past 2 o'clock, we arrived off Execution Rock, lying in the middle of the sound and abreast of Sand's Point. As the Algonquin was several miles astern, we turned around to join her. At 2:56 our engines were stopped, and the Algonquin came up and passed ahead of us. At 4 minutes before 3 o'clock, signal was made for us to "go ahead" at full speed. Our engines were also started, and at 7 minutes past 3 o'clock, we being abreast of Execution Rock, our engines were started at full power. In 10 minutes we were passing the Algonquin with perfect ease, our paddles making twenty-two revolutions per minute with thirty-five pounds pressure of steam.

At 13 minutes before 6 o'clock Stratford Light was abeam, we having run forty miles at the rate of fifteen miles per hour.

At 7:45, P. M., we were up to Faulkner's Island, and after passing round we met the Algonquin coming up. It was just 38 minutes past 8 o'clock when we were abreast of each other.

During the early part of the night we [...]

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

Disintegration.

The veto of the President has acted upon the incoherent elements of the Radical party like the hot sun upon a mass of tallow. It is dissolving it and changing its shape, and it is by no means improbable that the events now transpiring will result in the complete dispersion of that pestiferous organization. Many of the Radical journals have concluded, like Thad. Stevens, that there is an earthquake about, but hope that it will pass away without materially affecting them. Others see the destruction of their party staring them in the face, and they cannot restrain their feelings of resentment and indignation towards the man who has dealt them this stunning blow. They denounce the President in unmeasured terms, and cannot find language sufficiently strong to express the whole intensity of their bitterness. We have strung together a few of these outpourings of wrath that our readers may judge from the straws which way the wind is blowing:

The Ohio State Journal has "no room or time to comment" on the veto message.

The Sandusky Register pronounces the message a "three column valedictory to the Union party."

The Dayton Journal says Johnson will sell the Copperheads as he has sold the Union people.

The Leader reads Johnson out of the party.

The Herald wants to stay in the party with Johnson—is "betwixt and between"—wants to wait for facts.

The Washington Chronicle, Mr. Forney's paper, says:

This message of President Johnson will fall like the cold hand of death upon the warm impulses of the American people, who have given so much of their treasure and their blood to the cause of the republic, and have expressed such unstinted and unquestioning confidence in the Executive.

The New York Tribune talks in this wise:

There is not one rebel, from Canada to Brazil inclusive, who is not enraptured by this veto—not a resident of the North who rejoiced over the Union defeats at Bull Run, Gaines's Mill, Groveton, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, or the Chickamauga, who does not bless President Johnson for uttering it. Perhaps they will continue thus fervent, and perhaps not.

The Pittsburg Gazette very coolly and sneeringly remarks:

We hold the President to be an average specimen of the better class of Southern men. The country now knows what freedmen have to expect of him. What may they resonably expect of the other sort?

And the Cleveland Herald tears passion to tatters in the following frantic strain:

The President has proven false to himself, to his glorious war record, to his pledges to the colored people of the South, and to the party which elected him, by thus placing himself with the Copperheads and rebels, in opposition to a measure absolutely necessary for the protection of Southern Unionists, black or white, and will have cause to regret it to the end of a very brief political existence and for all his life thereafter.

These are but a few samples drawn at hazard from our Radical exchanges, but they indicate very clearly that the ground is shaking, and that the war with the President has actually commenced.

On the other hand, there is a portion of the party who are reluctant to let go their hold of the President, for fear that they will sink below the surface, never to rise again. They are, therefore, willing to temporize and advise moderation. They cannot see that there is any necessity for a rupture, and contend that the President is only opposed to the particular form in which their pet scheme was presented.

The Indianapolis State Convention, which assembled on the 22d, seems to have taken this view, or to have concluded that it would not be safe to make open war, and it therefore indorsed the President in very general terms, and let the veto slide. They will hardly deceive him by so shallow a ruse. The veto of the bureau bill was the only topic of conversation and of interest throughout the country when that convention met, and an expression of opinion upon it was naturally expected. The convention failed to face the music, and to take a position upon the all-absorbing question.

It was stated by a Washington correspondent a few days since, that the President, in a recent conversation with a distinguished citizen of Indiana, was informed that the Convention about to assemble at Indianapolis would indorse him and his administration. The President replied that he wanted no indorsement—that indorsements of his patriotism, &c., were played out, but that what he wanted was an expression of approval of his reconstruction policy, and that he must have. The Convention did exactly what he said he did not want done, and entirely failed to do that which he so earnestly demanded. Of course he will not accept the nonsense and evasions of the resolutions adopted on the 22d as an approval of his course, or of an intention to sustain him.

It is idle for the Radicals to assert that the President is in favor of their Bureau scheme in any shape. He has indicated nothing of the sort. On the contrary, the argument of the veto message proves conclusively that he does not favor the Bureau in any form with favor. He says in terms that it is calculated to make the negro helpless—to get him in the habit of looking to other sources than his own industry for support—that it establishes an unconstitutional jurisdiction and authority within the States wholly at variance with the theory of our institutions. And, as if to close the door to all hope that he could, under any circumstances, give his consent to any such measure, he informs them that he does not consider such legislation proper or right so long as eleven States, which belong in the Union, and which are factiously kept out, are not permitted to participate in the proceedings of Congress.

If the Radicals had succeeded in passing the bill over the President's veto by the two-thirds vote of Congress as now constituted, the constitutional question would have been immediately raised that the eleven Southern States must be counted in that vote, and that two-thirds had not been obtained. Pending the decision of that question, which would have probably gone to the Supreme Court, it is more than likely that the President would have arrested the operation of the law.

We see that another Bureau bill is on the tapis, and will no doubt pass Congress at an early day. If it does, the inevitable stroke of the Executive hammer will fell it to the earth, as it did its illustrious predecessor, and consign it to oblivion.

The "Dead Duck."

As some of our readers may be curious to see what a "dead duck" could possibly have to say in reply to the President's speech, we copy the following, which are Mr. Forney's lamentations over the Presidential harangue. It will be seen that Mr. Johnson is fully given over to hardness of heart. There is no doubt that the author of the following was feeling very bad when he wrote it:

This great farce was fitingly closed by the speech of the President of the United States, a *verbatim* report of which we publish elsewhere. A more shameful and humiliating spectacle could scarcely be presented. It more than confirms our previous statement with reference to that official. Turning upon his best friends, upon the party that elevated him to his present position, and we may say, upon the loyal people of the country, he deliberately throws himself into the extended arms of the Copperheads, the men whose sympathies all through the recent struggle for national existence were unreservedly with the common enemy. We do not stop to comment upon this extraordinary speech. It tells its own story. It will be read to-day by the loyal millions of the North with mingled shame and indignation, and by the rebels and Copperheads with undisguised joy. The only hope left for the country now is the American Congress. Let the people rally as one man to the support of their chosen representatives.

President Johnson's Speech.

On Thursday evening, after the big meeting in Washington, a tremendous crowd of people marched to the White House, and serenaded the President. In response to their calls, the President appeared and made a speech, a synopsis of which the telegraph gives us this morning. It is a most important one, and shows that he is not only in earnest, but that he intends to "carry the war into Africa" against his defamers and maligners. He denounces the Radicals with terrible bitterness and severity, and shows that he has no concessions or compromises to make with them. Long live President Johnson!

The Democrat and Mr. Bolling.

The Democrat argues that the Democratic Convention of 1860 was a secession convention, and that therefore Mr. Bolling was justified in bolting its nomination. Now, in the first place it would be rather difficult to show that it was a secession convention. Our recollection of political history is, that the Democratic party of Kentucky, as a party, never committed itself to the doctrine of secession, either then or thereafter. But whatever it was, it cast that year 60,000 votes, against the 20,000 carried off by Mr. Bolling. It certainly was *the* Democratic party then, if there was such a party in the State. It was just three times as large as the party to which the Democrat and Bolling belonged, and of course three times as respectable. It will not affect the argument against Bolling, however, to admit that the convention of 1860 was a secession convention, nor will it palliate his inexcusable treachery; for it cannot be denied that he submitted his name to that convention as a candidate for its nomination, nor that he would have accepted it if he could have got it. Nor can it be pretended that having once gone into the convention, and submitted his name to it, he was not in honor bound, and by all the usages of the party bound to abide by its decision, and support its nominee. When he went into the convention he committed himself to abide by its action, whether it nominated him or not, and no amount of special pleading or talk about secession can vindicate his conduct or protect him against the charge of having acted in bad faith.

The men who supported Bolling in that contest are not liable to the charge which we bring against him. They did not go into the convention and were not, therefore, pledged to support its nominee. They had an undoubted right to vote for whom they pleased. We do not reproach them, though we think they were mistaken.

If the convention of 1860 was a secession convention, how did it happen that Bolling did not ascertain the fact until after Clint McClarty was nominated? Did that fact make it a secession convention and justify his treachery to his party? It cannot be argued that it was not his party, for if it was not he had no business in its convention and could not have hoped to secure its nomination. It was his party and his convention so long as he believed that he could secure its nomination, but so soon as he had lost all hope of that he unscrupulously seceded and shamelessly put himself upon the track against a candidate whom he was bound by every requirement of party fealty, universal usage and honorable principle to support. This is Mr. Bolling's sin, and for it he will make atonement in August next as certain as the sun rises on the day of election.

The Buckner Resolution.

As we have no doubt that the Radicals will attempt to make some little capital, which they are needing badly just now, out of the fact of the rejection of the resolution offered by Mr. James F. Buckner, at the Johnson meeting, on Thursday night, we propose to say a few words concerning it.

The meeting, as every one is aware, who knows anything about it, was called to indorse the action of the President in vetoing the Freedman's Bureau bill. It was not designed by those who called it to review the issues or experiences of the past, or to lay down a platform for the future. The antecedents of those who made the call sufficiently establish the fact. The call was made by the Journal, which had been consistently Union; the COURIER, which had been consistently with the rebellion, and the Democrat, which had been inconsistently on both sides of the war question. These three papers united in this call for a specific purpose—the indorsement of the veto. Everybody understood this. It was a call upon men of all parties, without reference to antecedents.

Mr. Buckner's resolution, if it had been adopted, would have been an express and unmistakable condemnation of hundreds of those who had gone to the meeting in good faith to participate in the proceedings under the terms of the call. Mr. Buckner's resolution was, therefore, in exceedingly bad taste, if it was not actually intended to disturb the harmony of the meeting. It could not be expected that the hundreds of men present, who had fought in the war for Southern independence, would so stultify and brand themselves with dishonor, as to vote for a resolution implying that they were criminal. They could not, as a matter of course, be guilty of such stupendous folly, and they were not. This resolution was voted down because it was altogether inappropriate to the occasion, and foreign to the purposes of the meeting, and not out of any disrespect to the President, as the rest of the proceedings will conclusively and satisfactorily show.

The President's Speech.

The President's speech has proved a more powerful shock to the nerves of the Radicals than even the veto. They are astonished, hurt, mortified and indignant. The Cincinnati Gazette thinks it a more disgraceful affair than the inauguration speech. We imagine that it was not Mr. Johnson's expectation to please the Radicals. He was not in the humor for consulting their feelings much, and from the manner in which he planted his blows we presume he intended them to hurt. They did hurt, and the bruised and battered leaders of the Radical party will be long in getting well of their wounds. It is a great offense, however, in their judgment, for the President to take the stump in defense of his policy, and explain it to the people before the Reconstruction Committee, which is as close as an oyster, sees proper to report. And the President not only made a stump speech himself, they say, but he sent Mr. Seward to New York to make another at Cooper Institute. It suited the Radicals very well to have Mr. Seward and President Lincoln make speeches several years ago, when the speeches were on their side, and it is only recently that it has become wrong for President Johnson to do it. It is another illustration of the old fable, that it makes a difference whose ox is gored. Their ox is catching it now, and they feel bad about it. The impropriety of the speeches, we imagine, consists in this single fact. It was all right for Thad. Stevens, in his place in Congress, to assail the President in disrespectful language, and to notify him that kings had lost their heads for less offenses than his, but it was all wrong for the President to tell the people that Thad. Stevens was a traitor. Right or not, however, he has said it, and he said pretty near the truth. On the question of taste men will differ, but the fact can not be altered. In good or bad taste, the speech was made, and we believe that it will be generally approved.

The Tennessee Legislature.

The Tennessee Legislature is certainly a very lively institution. Day after day it was without a quorum because members refused to occupy their seats. Finally, hunted down and compelled to make their appearance, quite a number have tendered their resignations, while another lot are on trial for expulsion. Between these two remedies it is expected that that illustrious body can in a short time be so purged that the few who are left will be able to pass any laws they please. The difficulty now is in regard to a stringent franchise act which the Radicals are attempting to force upon the State. It is odious to the vast majority of the people, but as a large portion of the electors were by a former act excluded from the rights of suffrage, their views are to a great extent unrepresented. The new bill is intended to exclude many who are now permitted to vote, in the hope that the power of the Radical party may thereby be perpetuated in the State. The bolters hoped to defeat the passage of the bill by depriving the House of a quorum. They have succeeded thus far in staving off a vote, and their resignations may still prevent a quorum; but that will make little difference, for the Legislature will pass the bill, quorum or no quorum. They have very little respect for law, and they people will probably have as little for any laws they pass.

☞ A freshet on Saturday injured the bridge over Elk river, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, so as to make it impassable for two or three days.

A New Party.

The Louisville Journal advocates the organization of a new party, with patriotism as its basis and support of Andrew Johnson as its practice. It imagines, no doubt, that this cry of patriotism is a good card and will insure the success of its pet scheme to get up a party in Kentucky which it can lead, and which will be sufficiently strong to crush out all opposition. Only a short time ago the Journal told its readers that the Radical party in Kentucky was altogether insignificant in point of numbers and influence, and that those who were opposed to it were so nearly agreed in sentiment that there was really no difficulty in the way of their acting together. Now the Journal discovers that it is very important to manufacture a new party for the purpose of putting down these Radicals and holding them in check. The ostensible object of the new party is to support President Johnson. The President has not made his appeal, if we understand him, to any party, but to the people. He thinks that he is right, and that the masses will sustain him. This is all very clear; but the purpose in view in getting up a new party is not so transparent, though we have a strong suspicion that there is more in it than is yet disclosed. The Journal cannot hope to make up his new party from those who are known as Radicals, for there is not enough of them to make a party of, and it must therefore hope to embody in it the strength of the Democratic party of the State, and thus at the same time build up the new organization and wipe the Democratic party from existence.

Now this nice little plan of getting rid of an old enemy, which it has been fighting all its life, may answer the purposes of the Journal, but it will not suit the Democracy. They have an organization, and have no intention of surrendering it. They believe that that organization is as capable of dealing with all political questions now agitating the country, or which may hereafter arise, as any new party which can be originated.

Besides, the platform faintly foreshadowed by the Journal for the new party would be more likely to produce discord than harmony among those who sincerely desire the triumph of the President in his great struggle with the fanatics who have placed the peace of the country and its institutions in such serious jeopardy. If we comprehend the Journal's idea, the platform of the new party is to be a sweeping indorsement of the cause of the Union in the late war, and as sweeping a condemnation of that of the Confederates. It says that it wants a party which will not vote down such resolutions as that offered by Mr. Buckner at the mass meeting. The bare statement of the proposition is enough to satisfy any intelligent man that the effect will be not to harmonize the country, but to create a party—not to quiet agitation, but to fan the embers of discontent:, and revive the bad feelings and exasperations engendered by the war.

Those who were participants in the rebellion, and they are numbered by tens and hundreds of thousands, will not, of course, consent to be proscribed, or sustain a political organization which brands them as criminals, and seeks to fix upon them a condition of political inferiority. They have returned to the loyal discharge of their duties as citizens; they are honest in the obligations which they have taken to support the Government; they are meditating no mischief nor obtruding the principles in which the war had its origin upon the country. They desire to be let alone, and are ready and willing to assist in the restoration of good feeling. They can see no valuable purpose to be accomplished by keeping open the issues of the war, and having been reinstated in their civil rights by both Federal and State governments, they do not intend to surrender them. While they do not make any issue with those who sustained the war, but recognize the fact that they must live in social relations and political connection with them, they expect that the past shall not be thrust on all occasions into their faces, and that they will be permitted to live in peace. Of course they could not act harmoniously with a party which would require them to vote their own condemnation at every public meeting, and confess that they had sinned; even if they believed that they were guilty of crime in fighting for the rebellion, the requirement that they should confess it and make proclamation of the fact on all occasions would still be offensive; and still more so when they believe, as they do, that they have been more unfortunate than wicked.

The party that could receive Mr. Buckner's resolution must be one that was thoroughly loyal to the Government during the entire war. Under existing circumstances, the unanimity of our people upon such a platform is simply an impossibility. A large portion of them could not support it without personal humiliation and degredation, and consequently they would not do it.

It is enough that men are loyal now. No good can result from these constant references to antecedents connected with the war. What we want now is the restoration of the Union, the cultivation of harmony, the establishment of fraternal feelings, and general co-operation for the public good. These important and desirable ends can not be attained except through the practice of kindness and forbearance. The man who fought under the cross of St. Andrew was as honest and sincere as him who carried the flag and kept step to the music of the Union. The Confederate has surrendered his cause, but reproaches and taunts are not the means to reconcile him to a condition of things which are only what they are because he had not the power to make them different.

The Democratic party of Kentucky is prepared and willing to yield the President a hearty support in every act that is constitutional and proper, but it is progressive in its tendencies, and looks to the future rathar than the past. What men have been is not so important as what they are now, and what they intend to be. We cannot afford to look back to the dreadful record of the war, and we can govern this country better, by not making that record the prominent figure in our politics. It is because the Radical party is facing the past, and sternly disregards the requirements and necessities of the future, that its measures are so valueless and its theories so exasperating.

The Democratic party is the proper rallying point for those who desire to place the nation once more on the high road of prosperity, and there is no necessity for a Union party, for the Union is already saved.

"No Ammunition for Dead Ducks,"

This is the very forcible reply of the President to a call from the crowd to say something about John W. Forney. It was erroneously printed in our dispatches "dead dogs," which was a material change from the text. The remark was severe enough as it was made, and if Forney was not a "dead duck" before the President's speech, he is most assuredly one now. John s, no doubt, conscious of the fact that he had in Andrew Johnson a different subject than the old Pub Func., and that he has been dealing with a man who can give blows as well as take them, and who has no more objections to a buffet than the black knights in Ivanhoe or Friar Tuck.

☞ Not long ago the test of loyalty was the support of the President. To abuse him was to be a rebel and an incendiary politician, which the safety of the Republic required to be locked up in a Government pen. The very men who established that test and clamored most loudly for its execution, are now most vituperative in their references to Andrew Johnson. Their language is bitter enough, but it fails to express all the hate and bitterness they feel. But he managed to stand Brownlow's abuse for many years of his life, and perhaps he may be able to survive the assaults of those now barking at his heels. It is fortunate for these calumniators that the South has the monopoly of the benefits of General Grant's order in regard to disloyal papers, or some of them would have to shut up shop. We presume they will no longer regard adulation of the President as the test of loyalty, or if they do that they will make its application universal and uniform.

☞ All the colored troops have been removed from Columbus, Georgia, greatly to the relief of th[illegible]

☞ We have already referred in these columns to an enterprise for which Dr. Saudek, of Tennessee, has secured charters from the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee. In order to give our readers a better opportunity of understanding the matter, and to show what is thought of the project elsewhere, we copy the following from a German paper:

[From the St. Louis Daily Volkszeitung, Feb. 20.]

Emigration Companies.

The Louisville Anzeiger has an article headed "Kentucky and Tennessee Colonial Company," giving a plan of Dr. Saudek to colonize those States:

The company will open books as soon as fifty thousand dollars are subscribed. They can legally issue one million and five hundred thousand dollars of stock in shares, each share for fifty dollars; they will bear interest from date, and the interest will be paid semi-annually in the —— bank in the city of New York. The company proposes to invest $1,000,000 in land; $500,000 will be reserved to establish factories and aid the emigrant in settling and developing the agricultural and mechanical resources.

The land to be purchased by paying 30 per cent. in cash, 30 per cent. in stock, and the remainder on time. The company will divide their lands into small tracts of from twenty to fifty acres, and will sell to the emigrant or actual settler every alternate lot for cost, by his paying one-fourth in cash, and the remainder in one, two and three years. The alternate lots so reserved, and the mining and manufacturing carried on by the company, will be the source from whence the company will derive its profits and which will increase, therefore, the value of the shares.

"The plan," says the Anzeiger, "is practical. The company will succeed. They will not derive the least profit from the emigrant direct, will benefit the State and the shareholder, whose shares are based on the lands of the company."

The Missouri Volkszeitung corroborates with the Louisville Anzeiger in saying the above plan of Dr. Saudek being a practical one. It is an enterprise which deals justly and equitably between the company and the emigrant.

The scheme may not entirely be new. Land speculators have formerly in building up cities in the West, or in selling farms in sparsely settled districts, donated or sold at a small nominal price, to actual settlers, lots or farms, binding the persons to improve and cultivate the same for a number of years. Lands adapted for such an enterprise, richly and speedily remunerated the companies for their liberality.

We have no doubt the above plan will give a valuable increase of population to the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. But at present the political condition of those States are not so favorable for emigration as our State. We consider Missouri, Iowa and Kansas more inviting and calculated to carry out the above plan. This year the tide of emigration to the United States will be unequaled by that of any previous period, especially from Germany. It is, therefore, now the time for us to adopt measures to roll the tide of emigration in this direction and chain them to us.

We highly recommend the plan of the Kentucky and Tennessee Company as one of the best and most practical one we can adopt, and we sincerely wish that our capitalists and Emigrant Associations will give it their earnest consideration. It would be well for our Emigrant Associations to prepare at once for the great influx of emigration and establish here a company on the same basis as the Kentucky and Tennessee Company, buy the land on the same condition, and establish an agency here in St. Louis. We then may outstride those companies by offering advantages which Kentucky cannot at present advance. True, it will take time and labor well directed to influence the tide of emigration, and that the result of the above scheme and its well-planned system may be somewhat retarded, it not being generally understood, therefore, not appreciated, but for that *very reason the sooner we begin the better.*

The emigrant viewing St. Louis as the first great station whence to look out for a permanent home, should be able to receive here the knowledge of our Missouri lands, and have a selection of a cheap and good house, and our agents should seek to prevent him from wandering to and fro to look out for a place. In this fruitless search for a home he squanders his means, becomes disgusted, and goes off, or is easily imposed on to buy a piece of ground at an enormous price.

COURT OF APPEALS.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 23, 1866.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Lockridge vs. Biggerstaff, Madison; affirmed.
Powell vs. Martin & Woods, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Dicken vs. Yelton & Co., Campbell; affirmed.
Steele vs. Capitol Hotel Co., Franklin; affirmed.
Temple, Barker & Co. vs. Pearce, Telle & Co., Fleming; affirmed.
Same vs. Poyntz & Co., Fleming; affirmed.
Same vs. Smith, Fleming; affirmed.
Howe vs. Temple, Barker & Co., Fleming; reversed.
McGewain's executor vs. Same, Fleming; reversed.
Smith vs. Same, Fleming; reversed.
Meade vs. Neville, Bourbon; reversed.
Stone vs. Lasley, Larue; Reversed.
Same vs. Southerland, Larue; reversed.
Crawford vs. Crawford, Mercer; reversed.
Bush, et al, vs. Bush, et al, Clarke; reversed.
Bryant's administrator vs. Worthington & Co., Lewis; reversed.

ORDERS.

Smith vs. Smith's administrator, Jefferson Court Common Pleas; order of continuance set aside and submitted per agreement filed.
Cate, et al., vs. Ress, Ballard; petition for rehearing overruled.
Potter & Co. vs. Botts, Bath; Lane & Co. vs. Perry, Bath; Perry & Co. vs. Perry, Bath; Trumbo vs. Snedegar, Bath; Levason vs. Tabor, Mason; Hull vs. Bassett, Mason; were submitted on briefs.
The balance of the causes docketed for the 34th, 35th and 36th days of the term were continued.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24, 1866.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Shepherd vs Commonwealth, Carter; affirmed.
Greer vs Winston, Kenton; "
Lane, &c., vs Berry, Bath; "
Farris et ux vs Dunn, &c, Garrard; "
Hoskins & Hughes vs Gentry, &c., Madison; reversed.

ORDERS.

Henry & Yeiser vs Hervey, Lyon; rule vs appellant Henry, returnable to 1st day of next term, to show authority for prosecuting the appeal in the name of Yeiser, and cause continued.
Cate et al vs Ross, Ballard; petition for rehearing overruled.
Barber vs Bland, Lou. Ch'y; petition for rehearing filed.
Robinson vs same, Lou. Ch'y; petition for rehearing filed.
Stone vs Glascock, Nelson—
Phillips, &c., vs Stiles, Nelson—
Swan vs Goodwin, Marion—
Saffell vs Butts, Anderson—were submitted on briefs.
McGohen vs White et al, Anderson; argued by John Draffin, Esq., for appellees, and argument concluded by James Harlan, jr., for appellant.
The balance of the causes docketed for the 37th, 38th and 39th days of the term were continued except Nos. 288, 288½ and 289.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26, 1866.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Kinder's administrator vs. Taber, Fleming; affirmed.
Smith vs. Smith's Administrator, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas; affirmed.
McBain vs. Turpin et al., Madison; reversed.

ORDERS.

Selby Harney, Esq., of Louisville City, admitted attorney in this court.
Righter vs. Forrester et al., Bourbon; affidavit filed, warning order and cause continued.
Stewart vs. Barclay, Louisville Chancery; cross appeal granted.
Watson's administrator vs. Violette, Marion;
Alexander's administrator vs. Smith's executors, Mercer;
Matheney vs. Davis et al., Mercer;
Randell vs. Trestler, Mercer;
Christian County Court vs. Sharp, Christian;
Carter vs. McReynolds, Christian;
Campbell vs. Anderson's administrator, Christian;
Inskep et al. vs. Baker's administrator, Caldwell; were submitted on briefs.
All other cases docketed for the 40th, 41st and 42d days of the term were continued.
Brons vs. Commonwealth, Jefferson;
Owens vs. same, Jefferson; argued by John M. Harlan for appellees, and argument concluded by Selby Harney, Esq., for appellants.

An Important Order from the President.

ALTERATION OF THE COLLECTION DISTRICTS IN KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
January 25, 1866.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the seventh section of the act entitled, "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, I hereby alter the collection districts in the State of Kentucky, and divide the said State into nine collection districts, as follows:

The *First* District will consist of the counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, Trigg, Union and Webster.

The *Second* District will consist of the counties of Butler, Breckinridge, Christian, Daviess, Edmonson, Grayson, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, Muhlenburg, McLean and Ohio.

The *Third* District will consist of Allen, Barren, Clinton, Cumberland, Hart, Logan, Metcalt, Munroe, Russell, Simpson, Todd, and Warren.

The *Fourth* District will consist of Adair, Anderson, Bullitt, Casey, Green, Hardin, Larue, Marion, Mead, Nelson, Shelby, Spencer, Taylor, and Washington.

The *Fifth* District will consist of the city of Louisville, Henry, Jefferson, and Oldham.

The *Sixth* District will consist of Bracken, Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Grant, Gallatin, Harrison, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.

The *Seventh* District will consist of Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Fayette, Franklin, Jessamine, Lincoln, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, and Woodford.

The *Eighth* District will consist of Breathitt, Clay, Estill, Garrard, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Letcher, Madison, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe.

The *Ninth* District will consist of Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Floyd, Greenup, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Powell, and Rowan.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We learn that this institution has changed hands within a few days. Mr. Sayre has sold to Colonel R. P. T. Allen, the founder of the institution, and who carried it on most successfully for many years. Colonel Allen will be warmly welcomed back by his old friends and patrons; for he is not only a most competent and faithful teacher, but a gentleman in every sense of the word.—[Frankfort Yeoman.

☞ By the breaking of a rail on the Wabash Railway on the 16th, a brakeman named Wm. Prentice was killed.

ANOTHER FEARFUL DISASTER.

Steamer Nannie Byers Sunk—Collision with the C. E. Hillman—Many Lives Lost—Boat Capsized—Fearful Scenes.

From the officers of the C. E. Hillman, yesterday, we have the particulars of the late fearful disaster on the Ohio river, only one and a half miles above Madison. It was the loss of the steamer Nannie Byers by collision with the C. E. Hillman, involving the loss of many lives, together with the boat and cargo. The Nannie Byers was on her way to St. Louis from Cincinnati, which port she left on Friday evening, having considerable freight but not very many passengers, including several families on deck, emigrating to Illinois. The C. E. Hillman was on her way to Cincinnati from this port, as the People's Line packet, in place of the Wild Wagoner.

The officers of the C. E. Hillman who were on watch at the time, including Mr. Sam Byington, the second clerk, the mate and others, all concur in the statement that the Hillman was in her right place. She was ascending the river, near the Kentucky shore, at 3 A. M. Saturday, when the Nannie Byers, descending, was seen. The pilot of the Hillman, James Bacon, blew the whistle once, the signal to go to the right, which was answered by Al. Smith, the pilot of the Nannie Byers, with two whistles, to go to the left. This was a conflict of the right of way, or a misunderstanding, and the pilot of the Hillman again repeated the signal—a single blast of the steam whistle—clinging to his original position, at the same moment ordering the engineer to stop the engines, which was done, and then the boat was backed, or the engines were backing water, when the two boats came together with fearful force, the bow of the Hillman striking the sides of the Nannie Byers on the larboard or left quarter, just forward of the engines, cutting through the guards to the hull, overturning the boat and causing her to sink almost instantly.

At the moment of the collision it did not appear serious, or that it would result fatally, as the Nannie Byers was still working her engines, the boat running across the bow of the Hillman, glancing off, and it appeared in the dim light of night that she had merely struck a glancing blow, and passed on, but the crushing timbers, the wreck of matter, and the shrieks of the victims, just awakened from fancied security to meet a sudden death by drowning, told of another fearful disaster on our Western waters, a disaster, we fear, attributable to criminal recklessness, to say the least of it; but as the affair will undergo prompt investigation, we withhold comments. It may have been the result of accident, but we think a fearful responsibility rests upon some one, and a rigid investigation should bring forth the facts.

The pilot of the Nannie Byers, seeing his vessel sinking, gave the signal of distress, blowing three blasts of the steam whistle, when the other boat went to her assistance, but she had turned over, or partially capsized, the passengers and crew clinging to the texas and the hull. The officers of the Hillman, by means of the yawl, rescued five lady passengers and a girl. They also saved all the officers of the boat and most of the cabin crew, the only ones missing being the barkeeper, Olies Goerder, of Madison, Ind., and a colored woman, the chambermaid. It is thought that several of the crew on deck, and most of the deck passengers, (luckily they were few,) were drowned. The latter were families going to Illinois, but as the boats' books were lost, the names are not known.

The mate of the Nannie Byers, with four of his crew, took the yawl and with the assistance of the Hillman attempted to tow the boat to shore. They succeeded in getting her to about opposite the upper end of Madison, where it lodged, the texas, however, and a portion of the cabin furniture and upper works floating off. The Captain and other officers of the Nannie Byers then deserted and left the wreck, taking passage to Cincinnati on the C. E. Hillman. Citizens of Madison did all in their power to aid in the rescue, and recovered eight bodies from the wreck, three of which were women, and saved one woman by cutting a hole through the roof with axes. She was able by her voice and hands to direct them to the spot where she was, but when taken out she had swooned from exhaustion and excitement, and it was feared that life was extinct.

The steward of the Nannie Byers, Geo. Finnell, had stated that at supper time he counted but twenty-three passengers at the table, nine of whom were ladies. From the statements of the officers of the Hillman, and others, we are led to believe that the loss of life is far less than had been represented. Some estimate the number at fourteen, while others think it may reach twenty. Capt. Byers and his officers all went to Cincinnati, where the disaster will undergo investigation before the local inspectors of that district. The boat was a stern wheeler, valued at $40,000, and owned, we believe, in Cincinnati. The C. E. Hillman escaped wholly uninjured, and with only the loss of her jack staff.

On the person of one of the passengers cut out from the wreck was found three life preservers, and one unfortunate woman was found in her state room with a life preserver round her neck. The Madison Courier of Saturday evening has the following:

The night was dark and rainy, and the wind was blowing hard. The Byers was cut down, sinking in four minutes after the collision, and turning completely over. The cabin became detached from the hull, and both are now lying at the foot of Church street. The texas, pilot house, a portion of the furniture, &c., was caught near the Madison Marine Railway. The boat and cargo are a total loss. But the saddest part of the story remains to be told. There were on board the Nannie Byers near a hundred human beings—men, women and children—most of whom were sweetly sleeping, and little dreaming that when they next opened their eyes it would be only to close them again forever and find a watery grave. We have conversed with a few of the survivors, but none of them can tell the exact number which perished. The very lowest estimate is that given by the second engineer, who says that at least twenty-five, possibly forty, and it may be even more were lost. * * * *

There are various reports as to the cause of the terrible calamity, of which the following seems most likely to be correct: It is, that both the boats whistled as usual in passing, when the Byers somehow became unmanageable and turned half way round, and the Hillman's bow struck her amidship, checking her on top, when the force of the cuerrnt caused her to careen, with her chimneys up-stream. Mr. Hewetson, the first mate of the Byers, was on the hurricane at the time, but he says it is impossible to tell which boat is to blame. Mr. Coan, the second mate, who also escaped, rescued a lady as the boat sank, after she had gone down to her mouth in the water. It is said that of fifteen women on board, only three escaped.

Graves' Diptheria Cure.

The following letters, from two of our own citizens, strongly indorse the value of Dr. Graves' Diptheria remedy:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 22, 1866.

Messrs. Graves & Son:

My little daughter was suddenly attacked with sore throat. She came to me repeatedly through the day and complained of her throat, which I found to be very red and inflamed. In the evening I obtained a bottle of your Cure of Diptheria and used it as directed through the night. In the morning her throat was entirely free from pain and required no further treatment. I think this a most excellent remedy for throat diseases.

MRS. A. PALACIO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 22, 1866.

Graves & Son:

DEAR SIRS: I have been subject to a disease of the tonsils by taking cold at different periods for the last fourteen years, which mostly terminates in supperation. I was lately attacked with this disease of the tonsils very suddenly, and used your cure for diptheria, and found it a most valuable remedy for this disease. I was relieved sooner with this remedy than by any other treatment that has been prescribad for me. My servant woman was complaining very much of sore throat; I gave her one dose of this medicine at night; in the morning she said her throat was free from pain. I believe this to be a most valuable remedy for throat diseases.

Yours respectfully,

fe24 d&w2 C. W. HYDE.

APPOINTMENT.—Gov. Brownlow has conferred upon Dr. John C. Minor the office of State Assayor, for the purpose of developing the vast mineral resources which abound in East Tennessee. His office will be at Knoxville. He has received a complete apparatus for a laboratory, and will have it in full blast in a few days.

☞ A Washington dispatch states that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will go to Connecticut, immediately, and stump the State for English.

ADDRESS OF HON. ALEX H. STEPHENS,

Before the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, Feb. 22d, 1866.

A BRILLIANT EFFORT.

THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

EARNEST WORDS

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I appear before you in answer to your call. This call, coming in the imposing form it does, and under the circumstances it does, requires a response from me. You have assigned to me a very high, a very honorable position, you know I did not seek. Most willingly would I have avoided it; and nothing but an extraordinary sense of duty could have induced me to yield my own disinclinations and aversions to your wishes and judgment in the matter. For this unusual manifestation of esteem and confidence, I return you my profoundest acknowledgements of gratitude. Of one thing only can I give you any assurance, and that is, if I shall be permitted to discharge the trusts thereby imposed, they will be discharged with a singleness of purpose to the public good.

The great object with me now, is to see a restoration, if possible, of peace, prosperity, and Constitutional liberty in this once happy, but now disturbed, agitated, and distracted country. To this end, all my energies and efforts, to the extent of their powers, will be devoted.

HIS VIEWS ON AFFAIRS.

You ask my views on the existing state of affairs; our duties at the present; and the prospects of the future? This is a task from which, under ordinary circumstances, I might very well shrink. He who ventures to speak, and to give counsel and advice in times of peril or disaster, assumes no enviable position. Far be that rashness from me, which sometimes prompts the forward to rush in where angels might fear to tread. In responding, therefore, briefly to your inquiries, I feel, I trust, the full weight and magnitude of the subject. It involves the welfare of millions now living, and that of many more millions who are to come after us. I am also impressed with the consciousness of the inconceivably small effect of what I shall say, upon the momentous results involved in the subject itself.

It is with these feelings I offer my mite of counsel at your request. And in the outset of the undertaking, limited as it is intended to be, to a few general ideas only, well may I imitate an illustrious example in invoking aid from on High; "that I may say nothing on this occasion which may compromise the honor, the dignity, or best interests of my country." I mean specially the rights, honor, dignity, and best interests of the people of Georgia. With their sufferings, their losses, their misfortunes, their bereavements, and their present utter prostration, my heart is in deepest sympathy.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

We have reached that point in our affairs, at which the great question before us is—"To be or not to be?"—and if to be? How? Hope, ever springing in the human breast, prompts, even under the greatest calamities and adversities, never to despair. Adversity is a severe school, a terrible crucible; both for individuals and communities. We are now in this school, this crucible, and should bear in mind that it is never negative in its action. It is always positive. It is ever decided in its effects one way o. the other. It either makes better or worse. It either brings out unknown vices, or rouses dormant virtues. In morals, its tendency is to make saints or reprobates—in politics to make heroes or desperadoes. The first indication of its working for good, to which hope looks anxiously, is the manifestation of a full conciousness of its nature and extent, and the most promising grounds of hope for possible good from our present troubles, or of things with us getting better instead of worse, is the evident general realization, on the part of our people, of their present situation: Of the evils now upon them, and of the greater ones still impending. These it is not my purpose to exaggerate if I could; that would be useless; nor to lessen or extenuate; that would be worse than useless. All fully understand and realize them. They feel them. It is well they do.

Can these evils upon us—the absence of law; the want of protection and security of person and property, without which civilization can not advance—be removed? or can those greater ones which threaten our very political existence, be averted? These are the questions.

It is true, we have not the control of all the remedies, even if these questions could be satisfactorily answered. Our fortunes and destiny are entirely in our own hands. Yet there are some things that we may and can, and ought, in my judgment, do; from which no harm can come; and from which some good may follow, in bettering our present condition. States and communities, as well as individuals, when they have done the best they can in view of surrounding circumstances, with all the lights they have before them—let results be what they may—can at least enjoy the consolation—no small recompense that—of having performed their duty, and of having a conscience void of offense before God and man. This, if no more valuable result, will, I trust, attend the doing of what I propose.

PATIENCE, THE FIRST GREAT DUTY.

The first great duty, then, I would enjoin at this time, is the exercise of the simple, though difficult and trying, but nevertheless indispensable quality of patience. Patience requires of those afflicted to bear and to suffer with fortitude whatever ills may befall them. This is often, and especially is it the case with us now, essential for their ultimate removal by ar instrumentalities whatever. We are in the condition of a man with a dislocated limb or a broken leg, and a very bad compound fracture at that. How it became broken should not be with him a question of so much importance as how it can be restored to health, vigor and strength. This requires of him as the highest duty to himself, to wait quietly and patiently in splints and bandages until nature resumes her active powers—until the vital functions perform their office. The knitting of the bones and the granulation of the flesh require time. Perfect quiet and repose even under the severest pain is necessary. It will not do to make too great haste to do well. An attempt to walk too soon will only make the matter worse. We must or ought now, therefore, in similar manner to discipline ourselves to the same or like degree of patience. I know the anxiety and restlessness of the popular mind to be fully on our feet again, to walk abroad as we once did—to enjoy once more the free out-door air of Heaven, with the perfect use of all our limbs. I know how trying it is to be denied representation in Congress, while we are paying our proportion of the taxes—how injurious it is to the general interest and business of the country to be without post-offices and mail communications; to say nothing of divers other matters on the long list of our present inconveniences and privations. All these, however, we must patiently bear and endure for a season. With quiet and repose we may get well—may get once more on our feet again. One thing is certain, that bad humor, ill temper, exhibited either in restlessness or grumbling, will not hasten it.

Next to this, another great duty we owe to ourselves is the exercise of a liberal spirit of forbearance amongst ourselves.

WE MUST BANISH DISORDER.

The first step toward local or general harmony is the banishment from our breasts of every feeling and sentiment calculated to stir the discords of the past. Nothing could be more injurious or mischievous to the future of this country than the agitation, at present, of questions that divided the people anterior to, or during the existence of the late war. On no occasion, and especially in the bestowment of office, ought such differences of opinion in the past, ever to be mentioned, either for or against any one, otherwise equally entitled to confidence. These ideas or sentiments of other times and circumstances are not the germs from which hopeful organization can now arise. Let all differences of opinion, touching errors, or supposed errors, of the head or heart, on the part of any, in the past, growing out of these matters, be at once, in the deep ocean of oblivion, forever buried. Let there be no criminations or recriminations on account of acts of other days. No canvassing of past conduct or motives. Great disasters are upon us, and the whole country, and without inquiring how these originated, or at whose door the fault should be laid, let us now, as common sharers of common misfortunes, on all occasions consult only as to the best means, under the circumstances as we find them, to secure the best ends toward future amelioration. Good government is what we want. This should be the leading desire and the controlling object with all; and I need not assure you, if this can be obtained, that our desolated fields, our towns and villages, and our cities now in ruins, will soon—like the Phœnix—rise again from ashes; and all our waste places will again, at no distant day, blossom as the rose.

STILL TRUE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

This view should also be borne in mind, that whatever differences of opinion existed before the late fury of the war, they sprang mainly from differences as to the best means to be used, and the best line of policy to be pursued, to secure the great controlling object of all—which was good government. Whatever may be said of the loyalty of any, in the late most lamentable conflict of arms, I think I may venture safely to say, that there was, on the part of the great mass of the people of Georgia, and of the entire South, no disloyalty to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. To that system of representative government; of delegated and limited powers; that establishment in a new phase, on this continent, of all the essentials of England's *Magna Charta*, for the protection and security of life, liberty and property; with the additional recognition of the principle as a fundamental truth, that all political power resides in the people, with us it was simply a question as to where our allegiance was due in the maintenance of these principles—which authority was paramount in the last resort—State or Federal. As for myself, I can affirm that no sentiment of disloyalty to these great principles of self-government recognized and embodied in the Constitution of the United States, ever beat or throbbed in breast or heart of mine. To their maintenance my whole soul was ever enlisted, and to this end my whole life has heretofore been devoted, and will continue to be the rest of my days—God willing. In devotion to these principles, I yield to no man living. This much I can say for myself; may I not say the same for you and for the great mass of the people of Georgia, and for the great mass of the people of the entire South? Whatever differences existed amongst us arose from differences as to the best and surest means of securing these great ends, which was the object of all. It was with this view and this purpose secession was tried. That has failed. Instead of bettering our condition, instead of establishing our liberties upon a surer foundation, we have, in the war that ensued, come well-nigh losing the whole of the rich inheritance with which we set out.

This is one of the sad realizations of the present. On this, too, we are but illustrating the teachings of history. Wars, and civil wars especially, always menace liberty; they seldom advance it; while they usually end in its entire overthrow and destruction. Ours stopped just short of such a catastrophe. Our only alternative now is, to give up all hope of constitutional liberty, or to retrace our steps, and to look for its vindication and maintenance in the forums of reason and justice, instead of in the arena of arms; in the courts and halls of legislation, instead of on the fields of battle.

OUR SUREST HOPES.

I am frank and candid in telling you, right here, that our surest hopes, in my judgment, to these ends, are in the restoration policy of the President of the United States. I have little hope for liberty—little hope for the success of the great American experiment of self-government—but in the success of the present effort for the restoration of the States to their former political relations in a common government, under the Constitution of the United States.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

We are not without an encouraging example on this line in the history of the mother country—in the history of our ancestors—from whom we derived, in a great measure, the principles to which we are so much devoted. The truest friends of liberty in England once, in 1642, abandoned the forum of reason, and appealed, as we did, to the sword, as the surest means, in their judgment, of advancing their cause. This was after they had made great progress under the lead of Coke, Hampden, Falkland and others, in the advancement of liberal principles. Many usurpations had been checked; many of the prerogatives of the crown had been curtailed, the petition of right had been sanctioned; ship-money had been abandoned; court-martial had been done away with; *habeas corpus* had been re-established; high courts of commission and star-chamber had been abolished; many great abuses of power had been corrected, and other reforms established. But not satisfied with these, and not satisfied with the peaceful working of reason, to go on in its natural sphere, the denial of the sovereignty of the crown was pressed by the too ardent reformers upon Charles the First. All else he had yielded—this he would not. The sword was appealed to, to settle the question; a civil war was the result; great valor and courage was displayed on both sides; men of eminent virtue and patriotism fell in the sanguinary and fratricidal conflict; the King was deposed and executed; a Commonweath proclaimed. But the end was the reduction of the people of England to a worse state of oppression than they had been in for centuries. They retraced their steps. After nearly twenty years of exhaustion and blood, and the loss of the greater portion of the liberties enjoyed by them before, they, by almost unanimous consent, called for restoration. The restoration came. Charles the Second ascended the throne, as unlimited a monarch as ever ruled the empire. Not a pledge was asked or a guarantee given, touching the concessions of the Royal prerogative, that had been exacted and obtained from his father.

The true friends of liberty, of reform and of progress in government had become convinced that these were the offspring of peace and of enlightened reason, and not of passion nor of arms. The House of Commons and the House of Lords were henceforth the theatres of their operations, and not the fields of Newberry and Marston-Moor. The result was, that in less than thirty years, all their ancient rights and privileges, which had been lost in the civil war, with new securities, were re-established in the ever-memorable settlement of 1668; which, for all practical purposes, may be looked upon as a bloodless revolution. Since that time England has made still further and more signal strides in reform and progress. But not one of these has been effected by resort to arms. Catholic Emancipation was carried in Parliament, after years of argument, against the most persistent opposition. Reason and justice ultimately prevailed. So with the removal of the disability of the Jews—so with the overthrow of the Rotten-Borough system—so with the extension of franchise—so with the modification of Corn Laws, and restrictions on Commerce, opening the way of the principles of Free-Trade—and so with all the other great reforms by Parliament, which have so distinguished English history for the last half century.

May we not indulge hope, even in the alternative before us now, from this great example of restoration, if all but do as the friends of liberty there did? This is my hope, my only hope. It is founded on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the American people. I have not lost my faith in the people, or in their capacity for self-government. But for these great essential qualities of human nature, to be brought into active and efficient exercise, for the fulfillment of patriotic hopes, it is essential that the passions of the day should subside; that the causes of these passions should not now be discussed; that the embers of the late strife shall not be stirred.

FORBEARANCE A GREAT DUTY.

Man, by nature, is ever prone to scan closely the errors and defects of his fellowman—ever ready to rail at the mote in his brother's eye, without considering the beam that is in his own. This should not be. We all have our motes or beams. We are all frail; perfection is the attribute of none. Prejudice or pre-judgment should be indulged towards none. Prejudice! What wrongs, what injuries, what mischiefs, what lamentable consequences, have resulted at all times from nothing but this perversity of the intellect! Of all the obstacles to the advancement of truth and human progress, in every department—in science, in art, in government, and in religion, in all ages and climes, not one on the list is more formidable, more difficult to overcome and subdue, than this horrible distortion of the moral as well as intellectual faculties. It is a host of evil within itself. I could enjoin no greater duty upon my countrymen now, North and South, than the exercise of that degree of forbearance which would enable them to conquer their prejudices. One of the highest exhibitions of the moral sublime the world ever witnessed, was that of Daniel Webster, when in an open barouche in the streets of Boston, he proclaimed in substance, to a vast assembly of his constituents—unwilling hearers—that "they had conquered an uncongenial clime; they had conquered a sterile soil; they had conquered the winds and elements of the ocean; they had conquered most of the elements of nature; but they must yet learn to conquer their prejudices"! I know of no more fitting incident or scene in the life of that wonderful man, "clarus et vir torissimus," for perpetuating the memory of the true greatness of his character, on canvas or in marble, than a representation of him as he then and there stood and spoke! It was an exhibition in moral grandeur, surpassing that of Aristides when he said, "Oh Athenians, what Themistocles recommends would be greatly to your interest, but it would be unjust"!

I say to you, and if my voice could extend throughout this vast country, over hill and dale, over mountain and valley, to hovel, hamlet and mansion, village, town and city, I would say, first of all, looking to restoration of peace, prosperity and harmony in this land, is the great duty of exercising that degree of forbearance which will enable them to conquer their prejudices. Prejudices against communities as well as individuals.

A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT OF CHARITY.

And next to that, the indulgence of a Christian spirit of charity. "Judge not that ye be not judged," especially in matters growing out of the late war. Most of the wars that have scourged the world, even in the Christian era, have arisen on points of conscience, or differences as to the surest way of salvation. A strange way that to Heaven, is it not? How much disgrace to the Church, and shame to mankind, would have been avoided, if the ejaculations of each breast had been, at all times, as it should have been,

> "Let not this weak, unknowing hand,
> Presume thy bolts to throw;
> And deal damnation round the land,
> On him I deem thy foe."

How equally proper it is now, when the spirit of peace seems to be hovering over our war-stricken land, that in canvassing the conduct or motives of others during the late conflict, this great truth should be impressed upon the minds of all:

> "Who made the heart? 'Tis He alone,
> Decidedly, can try us;
> He knows each chord, its various tone,
> Each spring, its various bias;
> Then at the balance, let's be mute,
> We never can adjust it;
> What's done, we partly may compute,
> But know not what's resisted."

Of all the heaven-descended virtues that elevate and ennoble human nature, the highest, the sublimest, and the divinest is charity. By all means, then, fail not to exercise and cultivate this soul-regenerating element of fallen nature. Let it be cultivated and exercised not only amongst ourselves and toward ourselves, on all questions of motive or conduct touching the late war, but towards all mankind. Even towards our enemies, if we have any, let the aspiration of the heart be, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." The exercise of patience, forbearance and charity, therefore, are the three first duties I would at this time enjoin—and of these three, "the greatest is charity."

THE ISSUES OF THE WAR MUST BE ACCEPTED IN GOOD FAITH.

But to proceed. Another one of our present duties is this: we should accept the issues of the war, and abide by them in good faith. This, I feel fully persuaded, it is your purpose to do, as well as that of your constituents. The people of Georgia have in Convention revoked and annulled her ordinance of 1861, which was intended to sever her from the compact of Union of 1787. The Constitution of the United States has been re-ordained as the organic law of our land. Whatever differences of opinion heretofore existed as to where our allegiance was due, during the late state of things, none for any practical purpose can exist now. Whether Georgia, by the action of her convention of 1861, was ever rightfully out of the Union or not, there can be no question that she is now in, so far as depends upon her will and deed. The whole United States, therefore, is now without question our country, to be cherished and defended as such, by all our hearts and by all our arms.

THE TRUE TEST OF LOYALTY.

The Constitution of the United States and the treaties and laws made in pursuance thereof are now acknowledged to be the paramount law of this whole country. Whoever, therefore, is true to these principles as now recognized, is loyal as far as that term has any legitimate use or force under our institutions. This is the only kind of loyalty and the only test of loyalty the Constitution itself requires. In any other view everything pertaining to restoration, so far as regards the great body of the people in at least eleven States of the Union, is but making a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope. All, therefore, who accept the issue of war in good faith, and come to the test required by the Constitution, are now loyal, however they may have heretofore been.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

But with this change comes a new order of things. One of the results of the war is a total change of our whole internal polity. Our former social fabric has been entirely subverted. Like those convulsions in nature which break up old incrustations, the war has wrought a new epoch in our political existence. Old things have passed away, and all things among us in this respect are new. The relation heretofore, under our old system, existing between the African and European races, no longer exists. Slavery, as it was called, or the status of the black race, their subordination to the white, upon which all our institutions rested, is abolished forever, not only in Georgia, but throughout the limits of the United States. This change should be received and accepted as an irrevocable fact. It is a bootless question now to discuss, whether the new system is better for both races than the old one was or not. That may be proper matter for the philosophic and philanthropic historian, at some future time, to inquire into, after the new system shall have been fully and fairly tried.

All changes of systems or proposed reforms are but experiments and problems to be solved. Our present duty on this subject is not with the past or the future. It is with the present. The wisest and the best often err in their judgments as to the probable workings of any new system. Let us, therefore, give this one a just and fair trial, without prejudice, and with that earnestness of purpose which always looks hopefully to success. It is an ethnological problem, on the solution of which depends not only the best interests of both races, but, it may be, the existence of one or the other, if not both.

OUR DUTY TO THE NEGRO.

This duty of giving this new system a fair and just trial, will require of you, as Legislators of the land, great changes in our former laws in regard to this large class of population. Wise and humane provisions should be made for them. It is not for me to go into detail. Suffice it to say on this occasion, that ample protection should be secured to them, so that they may stand equal before the law, in the possession and the enjoyment of all rights of person, liberty and property. Many considerations claim this at your hands. Among these may be stated their fidelity in times past. They cultivated your fields; ministered to your personal wants and comforts; nursed and reared your children; and even in the hour of danger and peril, they were, in the main, true to you and yours. To them we owe a debt of gratitude, as well as acts of kindness. This should also be done because they are poor, untutored, uninformed; many of them helpless, liable to be imposed upon, and need it. Legislation should ever look to the protection of the weak against the strong. Whatever may be said of the equality of the races, or their natural capacity to become equal, no one can doubt that at this time this race among us is not equal to the Caucasian. This inequality does not lessen the moral obligations on the part of the superior to the inferior; it rather increases them. From him who has much, more is required than from him who has little. The present generation of them, it is true, is far above their savage progenitors, who were at first introduced into this country, in general intelligence, virtue and moral culture. This shows capacity for improvement. But in all the higher characteristics of mental development, they are still very far below the European type. What further advancement they may make, or to what standard they may attain, under a different system of laws every way suitable and wisely applicable to their changed condition, time alone can disclose. I speak of them as we know them to be, having no longer the protection of a master or legal guardian; they now need all the protection which the shield of the law can give.

THEY MUST BE PROTECTED.

But above all, the protection should be secured, because it is right and just that it should be, upon general principles. All governments, in their organic structure, as well as in their administration, should have this leading object in view: the good of the governed. Protection and security to all under its jurisdiction, should be the chief end of every government. It is a melancholy truth that while this should be the chief end of all governments, most of them are used only as instruments of power for the aggrandizement of the few, at the expense of, and by the oppression of, the many. Such are not our ideas of government, never have been, and never should be. Governments, according to our ideas, should look to the good of the whole, and not a party only. "The greatest good to the greatest number," is a favorite dogma with some. But you know this was never my doctrine. The greatest good by all, without detriment or injury to any, is the true rule. Those governments only are founded upon correct principles of reason and justice, which look to the greatest attainable advancement, improvement and progress, physically, intellectually and morally, of all classes and conditions within their rightful jurisdiction. If our old system was not the best, or could not have been made the best for both races, in this respect and upon this basis, it ought to have been abolished. This was my view of that system while it lasted, and I repeat it now that it is no more. In legislation, therefore, under the new system, you should look to the best interests of all classes; their protection, security, advancement and improvement, physically, intellectually and morally. All obstacles, if there be any, should be removed, which can possibly hinder or retard the improvement of the blacks to the extent of their capacity. All proper aid should be given to their own efforts. Channels of education should be opened up to them. Schools and the usual means of moral and intellectual training should be encouraged amongst them. This is the dictate of not only what is right and proper and just in itself, but it is the promptings of the highest considerations of interest. It is difficult to conceive a greater evil or curse than could befal our country, stricken and distressed as it now is, than for so large a portion of its population as this class will quite probably constitute among us, hereafter to be raised in ignorance, depravity and vice. In view of such a state of things, well might the prudent even now look to its abandonment. Let us not, however, indulge in such thoughts of the future. Nor let us without an effort say the system cannot be worked. Let us not, standing still, hesitatingly ask, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" but let us rather say, as Gamaliel did, "If this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought, but if be of God ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found to fight even against God." The most vexed questions of the age are social problems. These we have heretofore had but little to do with, we were relieved from them by our peculiar institution. Emancipation of the blacks, with its consequences, was ever considered by me with much more interest as a social question, one relating to the proper status of the different elements of society, and their relations towards each other, looking to the best interest of all, than in any other light. The pecuniary aspect of it, the considerations of labor and capital, in a politico-economic view, sank into insignificance in [illegible]. This problem, as one of the results of the war, is now upon us, presenting one of the most perplexing questions of the sort that any people ever had to deal with. Let us resolve to do the best we can with it, from all the lights we have, or can get from any quarter. With this view, and in this connection, I take the liberty of quoting for your consideration, some remarks even from the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher. I met with him some months ago while pondering on this subject, and was as much struck as surprised, with the drift of their philosophy, coming from the source they did. I give them as I find them in the New York Times where they were reported. You may be as much surprised at hearing such ideas from Mr. Beecher as I was. But however much we may differ from him on many questions, and on many questions connected with this subject, yet all must admit him to rank amongst the master spirits of the age. And no one perhaps has contributed more by the power of his pen and voice in bringing about the present state of things than he has. Yet nevertheless, I commend to your serious consideration, as pertinent to my present object what he was reported to have said, as follows:

AN EXTRACT FROM BEECHER.

"In our land and time facts and questions are pressed upon us which demand Christian settlement—settlement on this ground and doctrine. We cannot escape the responsibility. Being strong and powerful, we must nurse and help and educate and foster the weak and poor and ignorant. For my own part I cannot see how we shall escape the most horrible conflict of classes, by and by, unless we are educated into this doctrine of duty on the part of the superior to the inferior. We are told by fanatical individuals that all men are equal. We know better. They are not equal. A common brotherhood teaches no such absurdity. A theory of universal physical likeness is no more absurd than this. Now, as in all times, the strong go to the top, the weak go to the bottom. It is natural, right. If branches are not at the top of the tree, but the top does not despise the lower, nor do they despise the limb or the parent trunk; and so with the body politic, there must be classes. Some must be at the top and some must be at the bottom. It is difficult to foresee and estimate the development of the power of classes in America. They are simply inevitable. They are here now, and will be more. If they are friendly, living at peace, loving and respecting and helping one another, all will be well. But if they are selfish, unchristian, if the old heathen feeling is to reign, each extracting all he can from his neighbor, and caring nothing for him, society will be lined by classes as by seams—like batteries, each firing broadside after broadside, the one upon the other. If, on the other hand, the law of love prevails, there will be no ill-will, no envy, no disturbance. Does a child hate his father because he is chief, because he is strong and wise? On the contrary, he grows with his father's growth, and strengthens with his strength. And if in society there should be fifty grades of classes all helping each other, there will be no trouble, but perfect satisfaction and content. This christian doctrine, carried into practice, will easily settle the most troublesome of all home present questions."

ANTAGONISM OF CLASSES.

What he here said of the state of things when he spoke in the State of New York, and the fearful antagonism of classes there, is much more applicable to us. Here, it is true, only two great classes exist, or are likely to exist, but these are deeply marked by distinctions bearing the impress of nature. The one is now beyond all question greatly superior to the other. These classes are as distinct as races of men can be. The one is of the highest type of humanity, the other of the lowest. All that he says of the duty of the superior, to protect, to aid, to encourage, and to help the inferior, I fully and cordially indorse and commend to you as quite as applicable to us and our situation, as it was to his auditors. Whether the doctrine it carried out and practiced, will settle all these most troublesome home questions with us as easily as he seemed to think it would like home questions with those whom he was addressing, I will not undertake to say. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying that the general principles announced by him are good. Let them be adopted by us as far as practicable. No harm can come from it, much good may. Whether the great barrier of races which the Creator has placed between this, our inferior class and ourselves, shall prevent a success of the experiment now on trial, of a peaceful, happy and prosperous community, composed of such elements and sustaining present relations towards each other, or even a further elevation on the part of the inferior, if they prove themselves fit for it, let the future, under the dispensations of Providence, decide. We have to deal with the present. Let us do our duty now, leaving results and ultimate consequences

> To that "divinity which shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them how we will."

In all things on this subject, as in all others, let our guide be the admirable motto of our State. Let our counsels be governed by Wisdom, our measures by Moderation, and our principles by Justice.

So much for what I have to say on this occasion, touching our present duties on this absorbing subject, and some of our duties in reference to a restoration of peace, law and order, without which all must, sooner or later, end in utter confusion, anarchy and despotism. I have, as I said I should, only glanced at some general ideas.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Now as to the future, and the prospect before us! On this branch of the subject I can add but little. You can form some ideas of my views of that from what has already been said. Would that I could say something cheerful; but that candor, which has marked all that I have said, compells me to say that to me the future is far from being bright. Nay, it is dark and impenetrable. Thick gloom curtains and closes in the horizon all around us. Thus much I can say: My only hope is in the peaceful re-establishment of good government, and its peaceful maintainance afterwards. And farther the most hopeful prospect to this end now, is the restoration of the old Union, and with it the speedy return of fraternal feeling throughout its length and breadth. These results depend upon the people themselves—upon the people of the North quite as much as the people of the South—upon their virtue, intelligence and patriotism. I repeat, I have faith in the American people, in their virtue, intelligence and patriotism. But for this I should long since have despaired. Dark and gloomy as the present hour is, I do not despair of free institutions. Let but the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people throughout the whole country be appealed to, aroused, and brought into action, and all may yet be well. The masses, everywhere, are alike equally interested in the great object. Let old issues, old questions, old differences, and old feuds, be regarded as fossils of another epoch. They belong to what may hereafter be considered the Silurian period of our history. Great, new questions are before us. Let it not be said of us in this day, not yet passed, of our country's greatest trial and agony, that "there was a party for Cæsar, a party for Pompey, and a party for Brutus, but no party for Rome."

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT.

But let all patriots, by whatever distinctive name heretofore styled, rally, in all elections everywhere, to the support of him, be he who he may, who bears the standard with "Constitutional Union" emblazoned on its folds. President Johnson is now in my judgment the chief great standard bearer of these principles, and in his efforts at restoration should receive the cordial support of every well wisher of his country.

In this consists, on this rests, my only hope. Should he be sustained, and the Government be restored to its former functions, all the States brought back to their practical relations under the Constitution, our situation will be greatly changed from what it was before. A radical and fundamental change, as has been stated, has been made in that organic law. We shall have lost what was known as our "peculiar institution," which was so intwined with the whole frame-work of our State body politic. We shall have lost nearly half the accumulated capital of a century. But we shall have still left all the essentials of free government, contained and granted in the old Constitution, untouched and unimpaired as they came from the hands of our fathers. With these, even if we had to begin entirely anew, the prospect before us would be much more encouraging than the prospect was before them, when they fled from the oppressions of the old world, and sought shelter and homes in this then wilderness land. The liberties we begin with they had. With a climate unrivaled in salubrity; with a soil unsurpassed in fertility; and with products unequaled in value in the markets of the world, to say nothing of our mineral resources, we shall have much still to wed us to the good old land. With good government, the matrix from which alone spring all great human achievements, we shall lack nothing but our own proper exertions, not only to recover our former prosperity, but to obtain a much higher degree of development in everything that characterises a great, free, and happy people. At least I know of no other land that the sun shines upon, that offers better prospects under the contingencies stated.

THE OLD UNION

was based upon the assumption, that it was for the best interests of the people of all the States to be united as they were, each State faithfully performing to the people of other States, all their obligations under the common compact. I always thought this assumption was founded upon broad, correct and statesmanlike principles. I think so yet. It was only when it seemed to be impossible further to maintain it, without hazarding greater evils than would perhaps attend a separation, that I yielded my assent in obedience to the voice of Georgia, to try the experiment which has resulted so disastrously to us. Indeed, during the whole lamentable conflict, it was my opinion that however the pending strife might terminate, so far as the appeal to the sword was concerned, yet after a while, when the passions and excitements of the day should pass away, an adjustment or arrangement would be made upon Constitutional principles, upon the general basis of "reciprocal advantage and mutual convenience," on which the Union was first established. My earnest desire, however, throughout was whatever might be done, might be peacefully done; might be the result of calm, dispassionate, and enlightened reason; looking to the permanent interests and welfare of all. And now, after the severe chastisement of war, if the general sense of the whole country shall come back to the acknowledgment of the original assumption, that it is for the best interests of all the States to be so united, as I trust it will; the States still being "separate as the billows but one as the sea;" I can perceive no reason why, under such restoration, we as a whole with "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none," may not enter upon a new career, exciting increased wonder in the old world, by grander achievements hereafter to be made, than any heretofore attained, by the peaceful and harmonious workings of our American institutions of self-government. All this is possible if the hearts of the people be right. It is my earnest wish to see it. Fondly would I indulge my fancy in gazing upon such a picture of the future. With what rapture may we not suppose the spirits of our forefathers would hail its opening scenes from their mansions above. Such are my hopes, resting on such contingencies. But if, instead of all this, the passions of the day shall continue to bear sway; if prejudices shall rule the hour; if ambition shall turn the scale; if the sword shall be thrown in the balance against patriotism; if the embers of the late war shall be kept glowing until with new fuel they shall flame up again, then our present gloom is but the shadow, the *penumbra* of that deeper and darker eclipse which is to totally obscure this hemisphere and blight forever the anxious anticipations and expectations of mankind! Then hereafter by some bard it may be sung,

> "The star of Hope shone bright in the West!
> The hope of liberty, the last, the best;
> That too has set, upon her darkened shore,
> And Hope and Freedom light up earth no more."

May we not all on this occasion, on this anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, join in a fervent prayer to heaven that the Great Ruler of events may avert from this land such a fall, such a fate, and such a requiem.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

STANTON, SPEED AND HARLAN TO GO OUT.

Steadman, Rousseau and Alex Randall to Come in.

Kentucky Delegation Call on the President.

THEY TENDER HIM THEIR SUPPORT, WHICH HE ACCEPTS.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The city is filled with rumors in regard to the Cabinet changes. It is the impression that Stanton, Speed and Harlan will soon leave, and their places will be filled, respectively, by Steedman, Rousseau and Alexander Randall—the latter of whom is now first Assistant Paymaster General. If any changes occur, it is probable that this is the correct statement, but Stanton is said to be very complaisant and pliable this morning, and even Speed is expressing modified opinions in regard to the issues of the day.

Senators Guthrie and Davis and Representatives Harding, Grider, Ritter, Trimble and Shanklin, of the Kentucky delegation, called in a body on the President and had a highly satisfactory interview. The exact purport of it has not transpired, but all the participants were eminently pleased. They cordially tendered their support to the President, which was as cordially accepted. Mr. Smith held himself aloof from the rest of the delegation in order to produce a greater impression. Messrs. Randall and McKee have disapproved the object of the interview, and Mr. Rousseau was accidentally absent.

Gov. Cox, who is now the guest of Mr. Dennison, has expressed himself very decidedly in support of the President.

In the Radical caucus last evening the only important transaction was the passage of a resolution to appoint a committee of one from each State having a Republican delegation, which excludes Kentucky, and, possibly New Jersey, to furnish and distribute campaign documents. The caucus of the Republican members of Congress was held in the Representatives' Hall last evening, at which Mr. Foster, of the Senate, presided. Various questions were discussed, but no business was transacted affecting legislation. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That one member from each State having a Representative in either branch of Congress, be now appointed, who shall constitute a general Congressional Committee for raising means and distributing documents and other political information to the people of the country, and that said Committee shall appoint an Executive Committee of seven, who, under their supervision and instruction, shall attend to the specified objects indicated.

The statement of the New York Tribune that General Grant had issued an order prohibiting the report of the President's speech, is utterly false. The late hour at which the speech was made, the delay in writing it out, and telegraphic interruptions alone prevented its transmission to all parts of the country in time for the journals of the next morning.

The Reconstruction Committee held a meeting to-day, and notwithstanding the recent expression in Congress, the Tennessee question was again discussed and with some favorable aspects. Senator Sherman speaks in the Senate on Monday on reconstruction. He will take sides with neither party of extremists on that question.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Great Democratic Convention—They Indorse President Johnson's Policy and his Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill—Republicans Rampant.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.

The Democrats of this county held a Convention to-day, the first since August, 1861. It was large, enthusiastic, and determined. The resolutions were reported by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. The following, referring to the recent action of the President, were unanimously adopted, and reflect the sentiments of the Democracy of Indiana:

Resolved, That the firm stand taken by President Johnson in his effort to maintain the Constitution, to restore the Union of the States, and to bring about harmony and good feeling between the people of the different parts of our country, meets with our unqualified approbation; that in his conflict with the disunionists in and out of Congress, in the unholy effort to prevent the restoration of the Union of our forefathers, and in their attempt to consolidate all the political power of the Federal Government to the destruction of State authority, we pledge him our hearty and cordial support; that we cordially indorse his veto of the infamous Freedmen's Bureau bill.

By order of the Central Committee the resolutions were telegraphed to the President, with a pledge that Indiana would sustain him. The Republicans openly say that if the President's speech had been received before the late Republican State Convention, it would have repudiated him. The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Third Congressional District resolved to nominate Ralph Hill, a present member.

The jury in the case of Boyd, indicted for the murder of Williams in the county jail, found a verdict of manslaughter, and he has been sentenced to nineteen years in the penitentiary.

Another Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The bill introduced by Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, to-day, and referred to the Committee on the Freedmen's Affairs, provides for amending the Freedmen's Bureau act and continuing its existence for five years. It authorizes supervision over all loyal refugees and freedmen and all matters relating to them, to enable them, as speedily as practicable, to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, so that their freedom may be rendered available and beneficial to the republic. It authorizes the appointment of two additional Assistant Commissioners, and a division of districts into sub-districts, not exceeding the number of counties or parishes in a district. It allows details of military officers without the increase of pay. If the agents are taken from civil life, their salaries are to be confined within the limits of $500 to $1,200 per annum. If necessary, such Commissioner may have three clerks, each at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner, when it can be done consistently with the public interest, to appoint as assistant commissioners, agents and clerks, such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the United States during the rebellion. All employes are placed under military jurisdiction. It authorizes the Secretary of War to issue medical and others stores only to persons who are unable by proper industry to help themselves, and gives the President power under the Homestead act, to assign to loyal refugees and freedmen public lands not exceeding forty acres each, and not exceeding three millions of acres in the States of Florida, Alabama Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, subject to annual rental. It confirms for three years the lands conferred by General Sherman's field order in regard to the Sea Island estates, with a provision for exchange for other lands in certain cases. It requires the co-operation of the officers of the Bureau with private benevolent associations and their agents and teachers, in furnishing facilities for education for freedmen and refugees, and for the furnishing of suitable buildings for school houses. It secures to freedmen the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities enjoyed by white persons under the common law, including the right to testify, hold property and bear arms, and accords them military protection until State governments are restored and the States represented in Congress. Persecutions of freedmen are to be punished by fine.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Terrible Assault on the Radicals.

Stevens and Sumner Denounced.

The Radicals Traitors.

Position of Mr. Lincoln on the Admission of Southern Representatives.

He was in Favor o Compelling the South to Send Delegations to Congress.

THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED BY THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE.

By some strange oversight of the telegraph, we received only the latter half of the President's speech on the 22d, and that was unusually full of blunders. We now publish the speech in full, feeling assured that nothing more acceptable or readable could be placed before the readers of the COURIER:

At the close of the immense meeting at Grover's theater a procession was formed, which proceeded to the open space in front of the north portico of the Executive Mansion. A committee delivered to the President the resolutions adopted by the meeting, and the President soon made his appearance and was introduced by Mr. P. R. Fendall, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am one of the committee which, on behalf of the people of the District of Columbia, has just waited on the President of the United States to present him the resolutions adopted by the meeting held to-day. The committee requested the President to present himself to you to give expression to his sentiments, and he has accordingly come out to do so.

The President, as he appeared, was received with enthusiastic and long continued applause. When it had subsided he spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, for I presume I have a right to address you as such, I come to tender to you my sincere thanks for the approbation expressed by your committee in their personal address, and in the resolutions submitted by them as having been adopted by the meeting which has been held in this city to-day.

These resolutions, as I understand them, are complimentary to the policy which has been adopted by the Administration, and has been steadily pursued since it came into power. I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow-citizens approve and indorse the policy which has been adopted, and which it is my intention shall be carried out. [Great applause.] That policy is one which is intended to restore all the States to their original relations to the Federal Government of the United States. [Renewed applause.] This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation; it is the day that gave birth to that man who, more perhaps than any other, founded this Government; it is the day that gave birth to the Father of our Country; it is the day that gave birth to him who presided over that body which formed the Constitution under which all the States entered into this glorious confederacy. Such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the indorsement of a policy whose object is the restoration of the Union of the States as it was designed by the father of his country. [Applause.] Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. Washington, in the language of his eulogist, was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him. No nation can appropriate him. His reputation is commensurate with the civilized world, and his name is the common property of all those who love free government. To-day I had the pleasure of visiting an association who have been devoting their efforts to the completion of the monument which is being erected to his name. I was proud to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my influence and countenance in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument which is being erected to him who, I may say, founded the Government, is almost within the throw of a stone of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. [Applause.] Let those various blocks which the States, and individuals, and associations, and corporations have put in that monument, as pledges of their love for this Union, be preserved; and let the work be accomplished. In this connection let me refer to the block from my own State—God bless her [applause]—which has struggled for the preservation of this Union in the field and in the councils of the nation, and which is now struggling to renew her relations with this Government that were interrupted by a fearful rebellion. She is now struggling to renew those relations, and to take her stand where she had ever stood since 1796, until this rebellion broke out. [Great applause.] Let me repeat the sentiment that that State has inscribed upon the stone which she has deposited in that monument of freedom which is being raised in commemoration of Washington. She is struggling to get back into the Union, and to stand by the sentiment which is there inscribed, and she is willing to sustain it. What is it? It is the sentiment which was enunciated by her distinguished son, the immortal, illustrious Jackson: "The Federal Union: it must be preserved." [Great applause.] If it were possible for that old man, whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is beside me in the Executive mansion, and whose sentiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave, or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and he would rise, and shaking off the habiliments of the tomb, would again stand erect, and extend forth his long arm and finger and reiterate that sentiment once expressed by him on a memorable occasion: "The Federal Union; it must be preserved." [Great applause.] We have witnessed what has transpired since his day, in 1833. When treason, and treachery, and infidelity to the Government and the Constitution of the United States stalked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipiency. It was then stopped, but only for a time. The same spirit of disaffection continued. There were men disaffected to the Government both in the North and South. There was, in a portion of the Union, a peculiar institution of which some complained, and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen in the South advocated that institution, while another portion in the North opposed it. The result was the formation of extreme parties—one especially in the South, which reached a point at which it was proposed to dissolve the Union of the States, for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that peculiar institution. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to that institution, and who went to such an extreme that they were willing to break up the Government, in order to get clear of that peculiar institution of the South. I say these things because I desire to talk plainly and in familiar phraseology. I assume nothing here to-day beyond the position of a citizen, one who has been pleading for his country and the preservation of the Constitution. [Immense cheering.] These two parties, I say, were arrayed against each other, and I stand here before you for the Union to-day, as I stood in the Senate of the United States in 1860 and 1861. I met there those who were making war upon the Constitution, those who wanted to disrupt the Government, and I denounced them in my place, then and there, and exposed their true character. I said that those who were engaged in the work of breaking up the Government were traitors. I have never ceased on all proper occasions to repeat that sentiment, and so far as my efforts could go I have endeavored to carry it out. [Great applause.] I have just remarked that there were two parties, one of which was for destroying the Government and separating the Union, in order to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government in order to destroy slavery. True, the objects which they sought to accomplish were different, so far as slavery was concerned, but they agreed in the desire to break up the Government—the precise thing to which I have always been opposed; and whether disunionists come from the South or from the North, I stand now as I did then, vindicating the Union of these States and the Constitution of my country. [Tremendous applause.] When rebellion and treason manifested themselves in the South, I stood by the Government. I said then that I was for the Union with slavery, I was for the Union without slavery; in either alternative I was for my Government and its Constitution. The Government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power it has put down treason in the field. The section of the country which then arrayed itself against the Government has been put down by the strong arm. What did we say when this treason originated? We said, "No compromise. You yourselves in the South can settle this question in eight and forty hours." ... in, and I repeat it now, "Disband your armies in the South, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, acknowledge the duty of obedience to the laws, and the whole question is settled." [Applause.] What has been done since? Their armies have been disbanded, and they come forward now in a proper spirit, and say, "We were mistaken. We made an effort to carry out the doctrine of secession, and to dis... ...nion. In that we have failed. We have traced the doctrine to its logical and physical results, and we find that we were mistaken. We acknowledge the flag of our country, and are willing to obey the Constitution, and to yield to the supremacy of the laws." [Great applause.] Coming in that spirit I say to them, when you have complied with the requirements of the Constitution, when you have yielded to the law, when you have acknowledged your allegiance to the Constitution, I will, so far as I can, open the door of the Union to those who had erred and strayed from the fold of their fathers for a time. [Great applause.]

Who suffered more by the rebellion than I have? I shall not repeat the story of the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon me. The spirit of revenge is not the spirit in which to deal with a whole people. I know there has been a great deal said about the exercise of the pardoning power. So far as your Executive is concerned, there is no one who has labored with more earnestness than myself to have the principal intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice, the law vindicated, and the great fact judiciously established that treason is a crime. [Applause.] But while conscious, leading and intelligent traitors are to be punished, should whole communities and States and peoples be made to submit to the penalty of death? ["No, no."] I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment as men ought to have, but we must reason in great matters of government about man as he is. We must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our holy religion. Not that I would make such a comparison on this occasion, in any personal respect. I came into this place under the Constitution of my country, and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were, in fact, condemned under the law, and the penalty was death. Was I to yield to the spirit of revenge and resentment, and declare that they should all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the example set by the holy Founder of our religion, the extremes of whose divine arch rests upon the horizon, and whose span embraces the universe. He who founded this great scheme came into the world and found man condemned under the law, and his sentence was death; what was his example? Instead of putting the world or every nation to death, he died upon the cross, attesting by his wounds and his blood that he died that mankind might live. [Great applause.] Let those who have erred repent; let them acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal, willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and of the Constitution of our country. Let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors, be punished, and be subjected to the penalties of the law. [Applause.] But to the great mass who have been forced into this rebellion, in many instances, and in others, ...

... ment which I have not at some time filled. I suppose it will be said that this is vanity, [laughter] but I may say that I have been in all of them. I have been in both branches of the State Legislature.

A Voice—You commenced a tailor.

The President—A gentleman behind me says I began as a traitor. Yes, I did begin as a tailor [applause], and that suggestion does not discomfit me in the least, for when I was a tailor, I had the reputation of being a good one and of making close fits [laughter], and I was always punctual to my customers, and did good work. [Applause.]

Voices—We will patch up the Union yet.

The President—No, I do not want any patch-work of it; I want original articles restored. [Great applause.] But enough of this facetiousness. I know it may be said, "You are President and you must not talk about these things," but, my fellow-citizens, I intend to talk the truth, and whe principle is involved, when the existence of my country is in peril, I hold it to be my duty to speak what I think, and what I feel, as I have always done on former occasions. [Great applause.] I have said that it has been declared elsewhere that I was guilty of usurpation which would have cost a King his head, and in another place I have been denounced for whitewashing. When and where did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? I have been an Alderman of a town; I have been in both branches of the Legislature of my State; I have been in both Houses of the national Congress; I have been at the head of the Executive Department of my State; I have been Vice President of the United States; and I am now in the position which I occupy before you; and during all this career, where is the man and what portion of the people is there who can say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge which he did not redeem, or that he ever made a promise which he violated? [None, none.] Point to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with infidelity to the great mass of the people. [Great applause.] Men may talk about beheading and about usurpation; but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be witness. I do not want it by innuendoes by indirect remarks in high places to be suggested to men who have assassination brooding in their bosoms. Others have exclaimed that the Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way. What is that but—I make use of a strong word—but inciting to assassination? No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite to assassination, so that the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions and to change the character of our Government not satisfied with the blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place? Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance and their ...

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

Business to-day was rather slack in pretty much all departments, and the cotton market was exceedingly dull. Breadstuffs are also quiet and rather inanimate, though the sales during the week and month past have been steady and heavy. The transactions in corn have been unusually large, both for consumption and shipments, with a constant demand, and prices are fully sustained. The sales of oats and hay have been proportionately large, with a heavy demand, chiefly for Government bids and contracts.

In groceries there has been only the usual city and jobbing demand and prices rule relatively lower than we have yet noted this season, with fair stocks on hand. Among the samples on 'Change to-day was a lot of choice Louisiana sugar, new crop, direct from N. Orleans by the Baltic, which was offered at 16½c. It was a sample of sixty hogsheads of good bright color, good grain and strong, well-flavored sugar. Commoner grades range from 14 to 15¾c.

The meeting at the Merchants' Exchange was full and animated, with much firmness expressed for provisions, but cotton and flour were dull. Corn fully sustained, with a sale of 2,000 bushels in ear to a miller, prime white, at 60c, while yellow and mixed from wagons in ear sells at 55c. Barley was in some demand, with a sale of 500 bushels spring at $1, and a sale from samples of 410 bushels barley malt, fall, at $1 45. Raw whisky was firm, with sales at $2 22 for high and $2 23 for low proof, free, while in bond it rules firm at 25a27c. A lot of 10 bbls two-year old copper whisky was sold at $3, and 5 bbls one-year old apple brandy at $4 50 per gallon.

Lard is firmer, with, however, a sale of 150 tierces, head and gut, steam-rendered, at 17¾c, while holders of prime kettle-rendered are firm at 18½c. A sale of 400 tierces grease was made at 18c. Bacon is steady at 14½c for shoulders and 18¾c for clear sides. Mess pork ranges from $28 75 a$29, with orders filled at the latter rate.

The dispatches from New York to the Board of Trade quote cotton dull and nom- ...

Compound Interest, June, 1864	107	....
Compound Interest, July, 1864	106½	....
Compound Interest, Aug., 1864	106	....
Compound Interest, Oct., 1864	105	....
Compound Interest, Dec., 1864	104	....
Compound Interest, May, 1865	102	....
Compound Interest, Aug., 1865	101	....
Compound Interest, Sept., 1865	100¾	....
Compound Interest, Oct., 1865	100⅛	....
Two-year 5 ₩ cent. Notes	103⅞	....

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.]

BAGGING AND ROPE—These staples continue quiet, though several round lots have changed hands. We quote at 28@30c for bagging, and 14@17c for common to machine rope.

BATTING—Market dull and quiet at 30@35c for brands in small lots.

COAL—We quote Pittsburg afloat by the barge load at 19@20c; retail sales at 23 cents, ₩ bushel, or $7 00 per cart load delivered. Pomeroy to boats 20c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Apples, green, we quote at $8@10 ₩ bbl., in lots. Apples, dried, 11@13c. ₩ ℔ for new. Beeswax, yellow, 35@40c. ₩ ℔. Brooms, Shaker, $5 50; Louisville make, No. 1, $5 00; common, $3 00@4 75 ₩ doz. Broom corn, $220@230 ₩ ton, for choice. Butter, fair, 25@30c.; do., choice 34@35c. ₩ ℔. Beans, $1 50@1 75 ₩ bushel. Cheese, Western Reserve, 20½@21c. ₩ ℔, in lots; Hamburg, 21@21½c. ₩ ℔, in lots; N. Y. dairy, 24@25c. ₩ ℔. Eggs, 20@21c. ₩ doz., for fresh packed. Feathers, dull at 55@60c. ₩ ℔, for shipping lots. Flaxseed, buying at $2 45 per bushel. Ginseng, buying at 80@82c. ₩ ℔ for new and old. Onions, in lots to dealers, none. Potatoes, Neshannocs, in lots, $3 40@3 50; Northern, $3 75@3 85 ₩ bbl. Peaches, dried, dull, 12½@13c. ₩ ℔ for unpeeled, and 25@27c. ₩ ℔ for peeled.

COTTON YARNS—Dull, with only small sales as follows: No. 500, 37@38c per dozen; No. 600, 34@35c; and No. 700 at 31@32c; round lots offered at lower rates.

CLOVER SEED—Small sales at $6 85@7 00 per bushel.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Limited sales of flour to-day, and we quote fine at $6@6 50; superfine, $6 85@7 50; extra, $8@8 50; extra family, $9 50@10 50, and No. 1 extra family, $10 75@11 25; fancy brands, $12@$13 00. Sales of 130 barrels superfine at $7 10@7 25; 50 barrels Henry Clay, at $9 50; a sale of 80 bbls plain, at $7 50; 125 bbls A No. 1, at $10 50@10 75, and 80 bbls Woodlawn at $11@11 25. A sale of 800 bushels new red wheat at $1 30@1 75. Prime white wheat commands $2@2 10. Corn 55@60c, in bulk, from wagons, with a sale to a miller of 2,000 bushels prime white, in ear, at 60c. Oats 44@45c, in bulk, and 50@51c, packages included. A sale of 500 bushels spring barley at $1. A sale of 410 bushels prime fall barley malt at $1 40. The sales previously this week have been heavy, averaging 1,175 barrels flour per day at quotations. Offal scarce, with small sales of bran at $14@15, and shorts and shipstuff at $20@25. Wheat scarce, with a sale of 407 bushels at $1 40@1 80, a sale of 300 bushels mixed at $2 05. Corn continues active with sales of ear from wagons at 55c; shelled 62@65c; sales of 1,000 bags prime white, shelled, at 82@83c including bags; sales of 500 bags mixed, delivered at depot, at 81@82c; small sales of choice white at 85c, including a lot of 450 bags. Oats firm with a sale of 500 bags at 52c, and 600 bags at depot on private terms. We quote in bulk at 43@45c. Barley dull with a sale of two car loads at 75c for spring, and a sale of 1,000 bushels barley malt at $1 25. Corn steady, with a sale of 600 bushels mixed at 79@80c; a sale of 300 bags at 82c, and sales of 600 bags, or 1,500 bushels prime white in new gunnies, from store, at 83½@84c. Oats active with a sale of 1,000 bushels in bulk at 40c; sales of 600 bushels, sacked, at 48@49c; and a sale of 2,000 bushels from store at 50c; a sale of 2,375 bushels corn, shelled, in second-hand gunnies, from store, at 80c, and a sale of 1,000 bushels prime white at 82c, and smaller lots at 83@84c.

GROCERIES—The jobbing trade continues fair, with sales of 85 bags good Rio coffee at 29@30c, and a sale of 20 bags at 30½@31c; we quote Rio coffee at 27@28c for common, 28½@29c for fair, and 30@31c for prime to choice. We quote New Orleans sugar at 15@15½c, Porto Rico 14½ @ 15½c, and Cuba 14 @ 15c, in hogsheads, as to quality. Hard standard in round lots 18¼@18½c, and smaller sales at 19c. Yellow and coffee sugars, in bbls, range from 14½ to 18c, as to quality. Sales of plantation molasses at $1 00, in lots in bbls, and smaller sales at $1 05. Eastern sirups 75c to $1 25. Rice in tierces 11@12c. Small sales of fair New Orleans sugar at 15¼@15½c, and Porto Rico 15@15½c.

HIDES AND TALLOW—The buying rat from the country range from 10c to 13c, and good lots of dry flint command 14c. Sheep skins 90 to $1, wool on. Green hides from butchers 6 to 6½c. Tallow rough from butchers, 7c, and rendered 12½c. We quote brown grease at 10½ to 11c.

CANDLES AND SOAP—Star candles are maintained by manufacturers, the prices based upon full weight at 24½c. We quote 13 oz. in boxes, 20c. half boxes, 20½c; quarters, 21c; hotel candles 25c. Sales 12 oz candles at 18½c. Pure German soap, old, 13½c, new 12c, and common 11½c. Soda ash, 4½ deg. 9c, caustic soda 13c.

SEEDS—Sales of 75 bbls clover-seed at $6 75; small sales at $6 85@$7. Sales of timothy at $3 65@3 90, in lots, and small sales at $4. Hungarian seed $1 50. Other qualities not in market.

CORN MEAL—Steady sales at 65@70c for unbolted, and 75c for bolted, pkgs extra.

HAY—The market has been steady all the week, with a sale to-day of 72 bales prime timothy, on the wharf, at $12 00 per ton, and a sale of 200 bales choice at $12 50, with sales from store at $13 per ton. A sale of 43 tons at $12 40@13 per ton.

OILS—We quote No. 1 lard at $1 85@1 90; choice $2@2 10; coal oil 78@80; linseed oil $1 55@1 58; lubricating oil 50@95c; benzine 40c per gallon.

IRON AND NAILS—Boiler iron has been advanced to 13c, other qualities remain unchanged. Pig iron firmer, with a sale of 250 tons Ohio hot blast, t arrive, at $55 per ton, and sales of 100 tons mill iron at $50.

DRY GOODS—The trade has been rather more active at a shade lower rates, with sales of standard brands domestic sheeting at 29 and 30c, and Southern at 28c; New York Mills, bleached, 50c; Lonsdale 39c; Hope 33c; Tickings 47@82c, as to brand; Checks, as to weight, &c., 25 to 62½c; cottonades, 30@70c; Prints, standard, 22@24c; Merrimack 25@26c; other brands 19@21c; Domestic Ginghams 25@32c; Delaines 30c, Corset jeans 30@46c; Kentucky jeans 35@90c; Brown Drills 34@37c; Twilled Silesias 35c; Cambrics, paper, 25c, and colored 23c; Spool cotton $1 10@1 15.

LEAD AND SHOT—We quote bar at 13@13½c, in lots. Sales of shot at $3 75@3 85 for patent, and buck shot at $3 90@4 10.

WOOL—Buyers are paying 30c for unwashed fleece from the country. No sales of tub-washed.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market is steady though fluctuating at other points, and we quote mess pork at $28 75@29 in lots, with small sales on orders at $29 50. A sale to-day of 25 bbls at $29, and 30 bbls at the same. A sale of 50 bbls at $28 50, and 75 bbls rump at $24 50. Bacon firm, with sales of 65 casks shoulders at 14¼@14½c; a sale of 5,000 pounds loose at 14@14½c; a sale of 20 tierces clears sides at 18¼@18¾c; a sale of 15 casks at 18½c, and a few lots at 19c on orders. Hams are in good demand at 22c for country cured plain, and 23@25c for sugar-cured; a sale of 10 tierces Magnolia hams at 25c, and 5 tierces canvassed at 24c. A sale of 150 tierces No. 1 steam lard at 17¾c, and a sale of 25 tierces choice at 18c. Kettle rendered, in tierces, 18½c, and in kegs at 20½c. Transactions on Saturday last included mess pork at $29. Bulk meats firm, with a sale to a dealer of 100,000 lbs shoulders, at 11½c, loose. Bacon firm, with sales of 16 casks shoulders on orders, at 14½c; 29 casks clear sides at 19c, and twenty tierces Magnolia hams at 28c. A sale of 25 bbls extra rump pork at $25. Country bacon is in good request, with a sale of 20,000 lbs, packed, at 14c for shoulders and 20½c for plain hams, with small sales of the latter at 21@22c; a sale of 20 tierces Magnolia hams at 23c, and sales of city packed clear sides at 18½@19c. Lard is excited and somewhat higher, with sales of 150 tierces, steam, at 17¾c; 400 kegs country-rendered at 19¾c, and 400 kegs city at 20c, closing firm.

WHISKY—Prices have fluctuated, closing firmer for new raw at $2 22, free, though sales have been made at $2 21@2 23, and in bond at 25@27c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market is about the same as yesterday, exhibiting a slight decline on all grades, excepting choice manufacturing leaf, which is very scarce. The sales at the four auction warehouses on Saturday, including reviews and 29 rejections, amounted to 126 hhds. The sales of the week were 858 hhds, with 94 rejections. Prices to-day ranged as follows: 3 hhds at $3 60@3 85; 24 hhds at $4 05@4 95; 19 hhds at $5 00@5 90; 16 hhds at $6 00@7 80; 10 hhds at $8 00@9 10; 6 hhds at $10 00@11 75; 9 hhds at $12 25@13 75; 4 hhds at $14 25@14 75; 6 hhds at $16 00@16 75; 5 hhds at $18 00@19 50; 3 hhds at $20 75@22 00; 2 hhds at $23 50@25 25; 1 hhd at $26 25; 3 hhds at $27 25@27 50; 2 hhds at $30 00@31 00, the latter Owen county, and 1 hhd Daviess county, manufacturing, at $35 00, and 1 box ...

... for virtue, and ignorance sometimes passes for knowledge, offered as a stock text from which would like to hear sermons from all the pulpits in the country, thus—"Do not drink, do not smoke, do not murder, do not lie, do not cheat, do not steal, do not gamble, be just, be generous, fear not, love your fellow-men as well as God, love truth, love virtue, use Roback's Bitters and be happy." f27-d&w1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR ALL LUNG AND THROAT AFfections there is nothing so highly recommended as the old and well-known VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

Nath'l F. Williams, Ex-Collector of the Port of Baltimore, says: "I have used the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in my family and among my friends for over FORTY years." Be sure to get the genuine. Sold in Louisville by EDWARD WILDER.
fe21 d&w8m

Louisville, Ky., February 1st, 1866.

REMOV L.

KAHN & WOLF,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Have removed to their New Storehouse,

NO. 270 MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE,

A few doors below Seventh,

Where they will be happy to see their friends and customers and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and manufacturing their Goods in Philadelphia under the superintendence of one of the firm, give them facilities in business unsurpassed by any house in the West.

They are now receiving from their manufactory a large and varied stock, adapted to the Spring and Summer trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern markets.

MA CTORY, 22 FOURTH STR'T, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

KAHN & WOLF.
fe20 d2m&wtf

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND BUSINESS OF THE KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., From June 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866

CAPITAL, - - $311,568 04.

Number of Policies issued from June 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866	1,037
Number of Policies paid, canceled and expired	42
Number of Policies in force January 1, 1866	995
Amount of property insured from June 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866	$2,302,078 00
Amount of risks paid, canceled and expired	34,900 00
Total amount at risk January 1, 1866	$2,267,178 00
Premium notes received from June 1, '65, to January 1, 1866	$82,624 44
Premium notes canceled and returned	1,549 00
Premium notes in force Jan. 1, 1866	$81,075 44
Cash premiums received from June 1, '65, to January 1, 1866	$41,382 50
Received interest and transfers	450 25
	$122,908 19
Amount of losses and expenses from June 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866	11,340 15
	$111,568 04

ASSETS.

Guarantee notes subject to call	$200,000 00
Premium notes in force	81,075 44
Cash loaned on short time	16,000 00
Cash in bank	5,300 98
Cash in office	1,404 00
United States 7-30 Bonds	2,500 00
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	1,800 02
Revenue Stamps	300 60
Office Furniture	2,000 00
All other personal property belonging to the Company	1,097 00
Total capital January 1, 1866	$311,568 04

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., January 12, 1866.

The above is a true copy of the report of the Kentucky Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., filed in my office this day. W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, President.
WM. P. LEDWICH, Secretary. fe28 w1

NATIONAL HORSE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in United States Hotel Block, Corner Fourth and Jefferson Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Capital, - - - - $150,000.

INSURE LIVE STOCK against loss by theft and death.
Rates established by the experience of a century in England.

OFFICERS.
J. W. SHOCKENCY, President;
D. R. ALEXANDER, Vice President;
D. B. DEWEY, Secretary;
JOHN K. ALEXANDER, Treasurer;
G. L. CHAPMAN, General Agent;
I. W. SPRINGER, Ass't Gen'l Agent.
Agents wanted and liberal inducements offered.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the style of GORDON, HARBISON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a wholesale Dry Goods business. The partnership dates from January 1st, 1866, Louisville.
A. A. GORDON,
J. J. HARBISON,
G. HARBISON.
fe5 d3m

GORDON, HARBISON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods.

WE have taken the house No. 266 West Main street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth, and are now opening an entirely new stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, selected with great care, and especially suited to this market.

We invite the particular attention of our old customers and merchants generally to our stock, having a very complete assortment of goods to offer them, which we will sell as low as any jobbing house East or West. fe3 w4

A Confederate War Novel!

Surry of Eagle's Nest; or, The Memoirs of a Staff Officer Serving in Virginia.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE.

With four illustrations, by WINSLOW HOMER

12mo., cloth, 436 pages. Price $2 25.

THIS is a Confederate War Novel, including LEE, JACKSON, STUART, ASHBY, and other celebrities among its *dramatis personæ*. It is very spirited, graphic, of absorbing interest, and the delineations of its historical characters may be relied upon as closely faithful. The author served on Gen. Stuart's Staff, met the Southern Generals frequently, and has portrayed them exactly as they were.

Mailed post free on receipt of price.

For sale by CLARKE & MADDEN, 123 FOURTH STREET, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
fe19 d4&w2

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF KEAN, STEELE & CO. has (on the 31st day of December last) been dissolved by limitation, Mr. Steele withdrawing. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
M. KEAN,
THOMAS STEELE,
PHIL. JUDGE.
Louisville, Ky., January 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, M. KEAN and PHIL. JUDGE, lessees of the LOUISVILLE HOTEL, have, on the first day of January, formed a copartnership under the style and firm of M. KEAN & CO., and have admitted E. O'BANNON and E. C. BOHNE as junior partners. Messrs. O'Bannon and Bohne have been connected with the house for many years. The house will be refurnished, put in complete order, and they will endeavor to sustain its well-known reputation.
M. KEAN,
PHIL. JUDGE.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1st, 1866.—fe16 d3&w3

A. L. BRINK. DICK RANSOM.

BRINK & RANSOM,

No. 36 Second Street opp. "Galt" Ruins, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Headquarters for the Southern States for the

"KIRBY"

REAPERS and MOWERS.

"THE KIRBY" is all that is claimed for it, being the Strongest, Lightest, Simplest, Cheapest, Least "Side-draft," Lightest Draft, most Durable, Easiest Managed, and Best Machine in use.

Send for Descriptive Pamphlets with Engravings and Prices.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRAUS & HYMAN, for the purpose of conducting a WHOLESALE HARDWARE AND CUTLERY BUSINESS, and have purchased the stock of goods of Collis Ormsby, No. 135 Main street, between Fourth and Bullitt, where they solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon him.
L. STRAUS,
T. H. HYMAN.
Louisville, Ky., January 22, 1866.

The undersigned has this day sold to Messrs. STRAUS & HYMAN his stock of Hardware and Cutlery, and would respectfully recommend them to his old customers and friends as perfectly reliable gentlemen, and solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon him.
C. ORMSBY.
ja26 d12&w8
January 22 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership dating from February 1st, 1866, under the firm of CRAWFORD & SALE, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale COAL OIL and LAMP business, at No. 280, south side Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, Ky., where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers.
R. I. CRAWFORD,
WM. H. SALE.

R. I. CRAWFORD. WM. H. SALE.
CRAWFORD & SALE.
Wholesale Dealers in Coal Oil Lamps, Lamp Fixtures of all Kinds, Chandeliers, Burning and Lubricating Oils,
NO. 280 MAIN STREET,
(Between Seventh and Eighth.)
fe8 d6&w4 LOUISVILLE, KY.

STRAY NOTICE—Taken up as an estray by R. F. Randolph, at his place, on Bank street, in Portland (Louisville), Jefferson county, Kentucky, one sorel Horse, six or seven years old, fifteen hands high, white stripe on nose, and right hind foot white; and was appraised by me at forty dollars. Given under my hand, this, the second day of February, 1866. JOS. CLEMENT,
fe5 w4* Justice of the Peace, Jefferson co., Ky.

CINCINNATI
Wholesale
Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Fancy Goods,
AND
NOTION HOUSE.

CHAPPELL, BRUCES & McINTYRE
144 WEST FOURTH STREET.

A SPLENDID stock of Goods always on hand specially adapted to SOUTHERN TRADE.

Orders solicited and carefully filled at lowest market rates. f19 d6&w4

Concentrated Lye.
1,000 CASES for sale by WILSON, PETER & CO.
fe24 deod4&w4

Chemicals.
25 CARBOYS Aqua Ammonia, F.F.F.F.;
25 do Spirits Nitre Dulcis True;
20 do Sulphuric Ether, washed;
Manufactured at the Louisville Chemical Works and for sale by WILSON, PETER & CO., Proprietors.
fe24 deod4&w4

Spices.
10 BAGS sifted Black Pepper;
10 do do Spice;
20 do Race Ginger; for sale by
fe24 deod4&w4 WILSON, PETER & CO.

Epsom Salts.
20 BBLS Epsom Salts for sale by
fe24 deod4&w4 WILSON, PETER & CO.

Sal. Soda.
10 CASKS Sal. Soda for sale by
fe24 deod4&w4 WILSON, PETER & CO.

Virginia Tobacco.
20 BOXES fine Virginia Tobacco, very choice, for sale by
fe24 deod4&w4 WILSON, PETER & CO.

AXLE GREASE.

BIDWELL'S COAL-OIL GREASE, for greasing axles of railroad cars and all kinds of carriages where grease is necessary to be used, will be found better and cheaper than any other remedy now in use. Sold by RAYMOND & CO.,
f16 deod1m1s&w2 76 Fourth street, near Main.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

A CONSTANT supply of WINSLOW'S PILLS for LADIES and WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SIRUP for CHILDREN is kept at our old and well-known popular Medicine Store, No. 76 Fourth street, near Main. Single boxes of Pills sent by mail, free of postage. Country merchants will be supplied as usual.
f16 deod1m1s&w2 RAYMOND & CO.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, without reserve, on Friday, the

9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1866,

A tract of Land containing about 480 ACRES, well adapted to the growth of tobacco and all kinds of grain and grass, situated in Daviess county, Ky., about four miles south of Lewisport, on the Ohio river, and immediately on the road leading from Owensboro to Hawesville, about 14 miles from the former and 12 from the latter. Said farm has about 100 acres of timber, and the balance cleared. The improvements are mostly new and good, with two large Tobacco Barns on it; well situated for mills schools and churches, and surrounded by good water. It presents a rare chance for a good home, or a paying investment.

For any further information apply to Messrs. SWEENY & POPE, of Owensboro, or M. D. HOOD, Esq., near the premises (who will take pleasure in showing said place to any), or to myself, at White Sulphur, Scott county, Ky.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half in hand when possession is given, the other in 12 months thereafter. I think it likely the terms may be extended.

All are invited to call and examine for themselves. Said farm is well known in Daviess county as the "Lee Farm."
P. J. DEMONEY,
Adm'r of Nancy Lee, dec'd.
Col. L. B. OFFUTT, Auctioneer. f17 d1s&w3

NOTICE

THE STYLE OF OUR FIRM WILL hereafter be WILSON, PETER & CO., Mr. WM. H. DILLINGHAM having been admitted as a partner since January 1st, 1866.
WILSON & PETER.

THOS. E. WILSON. ARTHUR PETER.
W. H. DILLINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

WILSON, PETER & CO.,
(Successors to Wilson, Starbird & Smith,)
Wholesale Druggist
And Importers of Foreign
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
And Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Window Glass & Glass Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery, &c., &c.,
167 Main Street, Corner of Fifth,
Also Proprietors of the
Louisville Chemical Works
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have removed our business to our own house, on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our old stand), where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the West can surpass. We have also removed the

Louisville Chemical Works
TO NOS. 28, 29 & 30 FIFTH STREET,
Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.

We have introduced here entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of

Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers, Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts, and all
Pharmaceutical Preparations of Standard Strength.

In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopœa. This addition of Chemical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity; and, making ourselves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength.

A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Especial quotations also made to all Druggists and Physicians.

We are Agents in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee for J. R. NICHOLS & CO.'S CHEMICALS.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We are the only Agents in this State of George Tieman & Co., of New York, whose Instruments are so well known in this country and in Europe for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their Instruments, which we sell at their card rates.

We are also Wholesale Agents for
DR. JOHN BULL'S MEDICINES
And the Genuine
SMITH'S TONIC SIRUP,
All of which we offer at minimum prices.
fe6 deod1m&w3m

Nauts, Reamer & Owens
SUCCESSORS
NAUTS & REAMER
No. 247 West Main Street,
BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Iron Merchants,
AGENTS FOR THE
NEW ALBANY ROLLING MILL,
F. W. Merz's Fire and Burglar Proo Safes.
"DUQUESNE" NAIL WORKS.

Sell IRON at Cincinnati wholesale prices, and pay 2½c. per pound for good Wrought-iron Scraps, and 1¼c. per pound for good Cast-iron Scraps, either in cash or trade.

Blacksmiths and others will consult their own interests by sending orders to us direct, instead o through other parties.

Everything connected with the Blacksmithing and Wagon-making business is kept in Stock, and sold at the very lowest market rates.

Terms cash; and our motto is, "Small profits and quick sales." ja8 w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of J. B. WILDER & CO., for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Drug Business, and have taken the old and well known stand, No. 181 north side Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
JAMES B. WILDER,
THOMAS O'MARA,
GRAHAM WILDER.
f14 d&w1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

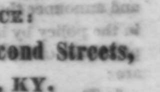
THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
ja31 w9 Williamsburg, Kings co., New York.

THE KENTUCKY
WASHER AND WRINGER.

THE KENTUCKY WASHER has no equal. Having proved itself superior in every contest, it remains the Champion Washer, and extends the challenge. We warrant it to wash faster, with less wear to the clothing, and to do it with less labor to the operator than any other Washer in America. Send for a circular.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, Manufacturers



Sole manufacturers of the Brinly Plow, of Goodrich's Evaporator and Dodge's Bells. Agents for the Champion Reaper and Mower, and dealers in Agricultural Implements generally, 112 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. fe21 wtf

KENTUCKY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HOME OFFICE:
Corner Main and Second Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Capital, Jan. 1, 1866.....$311,568 04

THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE POLICIES ON farm risks for any term not exceeding five years. Also, Merchant and Manufacturing Risks, except where steam power is used, against loss or damage by FIRE, LIGHTNING, WIND, or TORNADO, within the State of Kentucky, at rates as low as the prompt payment of losses will permit.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, President.
WM. P. LEDWICH, Secretary. fe13 d&w3m

L. STRAUS. T. H. HYMAN.
STRAUS & HYMAN,
Successors to Collis Ormsby,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
135 MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND BULLITT,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ja26 deod3m&w

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION

IMMENSE GATHERING!

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Speeches!!

NEGRO CELEBRATION!!

Gov. Brownlow Addresses Them.

MILITARY CELEBRATION, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22

As early as day before yesterday the people began to assemble to attend the great Convention appointed to be held in the State Capital to-day.

About 1,200 to 1,500 people were present in the capitol, mostly delegates, and thousands outside who could not gain admission on account of the dense crowd.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Henry Cooper, of Rutherford county, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Cooper explained the object of the meeting, and in most eloquent language indorsed the action of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The Convention went into session and the Committee duly appointed made the following report in part:

The people of Tennessee are excluded from the benefits of the Union upon the unfounded assumption that they are not sufficiently loyal to be admitted to representation in the Houses of Congress, the delegates to this Convention representing the great body of the people of the State, embracing as well those who participated in [illegible] to the Union was never questioned, come forward to place upon the record [illegible] of this imputation of disloyalty against the people of the State.

Upon the surrender of the Southern armies, the people of Tennessee accepted the result as a conclusive settlement of the issues involved in the war. [illegible]

[illegible] the President, that when the present Congress assembled most of the States lately in rebellion had complied with the terms and conditions upon which their restoration to the Union was to be consummated.

Nothing was then wanting for the effectuating of the great work of re-establishing the Union of all the States, except the approval by Congress of the policy adopted and carried out by the President. This approval was withheld by a dominant majority of Congress, who have thereby repudiated the policy of the President, ignored the existence of the Southern States, repelled their Senators and Representatives from the two Halls of Congress, and usurped the power to govern the Southern States as conquered provinces.

As if to make the usurpation more glaringly revolutionary, this dominant majority, instead of acting in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution in the matter of admitting the Southern representatives, indicted that high position, and handed it over to a joint committee of fifteen—a committee which sits with closed doors, which deliberates in secret, which shuts itself out from the knowledge and observation of Congress, and which does not even desire to give the information it was appointed to collect, but which sends its receipts into the two Houses and demands their ratification without reasons and without facts, before the going down of the sun. Availing themselves of their usurped power, the mojority in Congress do not hesitate to declare their purpose of excluding the Southern States from the Union until they shall have effectuated such amendments of the Constitution as will render the Southern States utterly powerless in all future time. as will insure political, civil and social equality between the white and colored races; as will concentrate all political power in a dominant majority of Congress; as will absorb and annihilate all the rights reserved to the States, and as will perpetuate the power and dominion of the political party which now holds the reins of Government.

The delegates to this Convention, for the purpose of branding as misrepresentations, statements, by whomsoever made, which impute sentiments and purposes of disloyalty to the Constitution and Union, to the great body of the people of Tennessee, and also for the purpose of proclaiming the readiness of the people of Tennessee to stand by and sustain President Johnson in his efforts to carry out his restoration policy, do hereby adopt the foregoing preamble, and announce their resolution to sustain him in the policy by him indicated. That the principles of that policy, by him indicated, are:

1. The integrity of the Union in the whole and all its parts.

2. That the States declared in insurrection and rebellion, by reason of the war, did not cease to be States, and are, therefore, integral parts of the United States.

3. That as such States, the citizens thereof, who, by the laws of each, are entitled to the elective franchise, have a right to elect Representatives to Congress, according to the ratio of representation as fixed by law, and that Congress cannot legally exclude them because they claim to be Representatives of a State lately in rebellion. Congress has a right, each House acting for itself under the Constitution, to decide upon the election and qualification of its members.

4. That the people of the respective States have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs as long as they act consistently with the Constitution, hence this opposition to any attempt on the part of Congress to force negro suffrage upon the people. Such policy is calculated to widen rather than to heal the breach between the North and the South, and to impair rather than benefit the negro.

5. Opposition to any interference at this time with the Constitution of the United States, it being unwise statesmanship to endeavor to change the fundamental law of the land in the midst of high excitement, and not magnanimous to do so when the people of eleven of the States upon whom the amendments are to operate have no representatives in the Congress of the nation.

6. The guarantee of the payment of the public debt incurred for the maintenance of the Government.

7. The freedom of all the inhabitants of the land, and their protection by law in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

We further resolve that the present administration of the government of this State, though informal in its origin, was established under circumstances which justified its creation, and which, in the interest of peace and order, is still entitled to recognition and support; but it is due to truth to say, that to receive that cordial support which all good citizens desire to yield to the Government, its measures should be temperate, tolerant, and healing in their character; just to all, and vindictive toward none; earnestly striving for an earnest resumption, both as it regards the State and people, of their proper and normal relations with the Federal Government, and such a restoration of law and order as will relieve the people of the presence of the military authorities, and of disquietude; and that we approve most heartily, and indorse most fully, the policy of President Johnson in the administration of the Government, especially his recent message, vetoing the bill amendatory to the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

After the above report was received and adopted with immense applause, speeches were made by a number of prominent men, including Joshua Stokes and Major General Joe A. Cooper.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, but the people, with one voice, called on Neil S. Brown, ex-Governor, who made a stunning speech, indorsing the action of the Convention and warmly commending President Johnson.

The negroes of the city held an extensive celebration in honor of the proclamation issued one year ago declaring them freemen in Tennessee. About 2,000 participated in the procession, and half as many more straggled along the sidewalks.

The colum was headed by a brass band, and passing the mansion of Gov. Brownlow [illegible]

[illegible]

XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, is to be valid, as a part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and shall not again be eligible to that office during the term of his natural life. In case of the removal of the President from office or of death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, who shall not again be eligible to the office of President in the United States during the term of his natural life. Whenever Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, such officer shall not again be eligible to the office of President during the term of his natural life.

Mr. Wade, in offering the resolution, said: I will state this resolution is no new idea of mine, for I have been an advocate of it for many years, and I have derived the very strong impressions I have on the subject by a very careful observation of the workings of our Government through such periods. As I have been an observer of it, and I believe it has been very rare that we have been able to elect a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers intrusted to him according to his own opinion to advance his re-election, and when I say this of the Presidents who have preceded us, I say it in no attempt to depreciate the merits of those men, because the Constitution places before them temptations which we can hardly expect that human nature will resist, and in the long run it will never assist us clearly in the history of our Government.

Washington himself, who was exceedingly sagacious in the workings of Government, informed the United States that it was his opinion, that there was a weakness that ought to be remedied. He saw that men intrusted with those more than regal powers, during the period he was President, might be tempted to use them for his own advantage afterwards, and almost all the Presidents since, have felt the necessity of some such check upon personal ambition. It is the injunction of more than human wisdom, to be releived from these temptations.

We might trace this, had we time, through preceding administrations, and we should find that this influence weighed like gravitation upon most, if not almost every President we have ever had. How is it, sir, in the present case? I have no doubt that the present Chief Magistrate came into office while he was perfectly single in his mind, sincere and truthful in his opinions. What were some of these opinions? Why, sir, he spoke and reiterated it every day for two months, that treason was a great crime; that it ought to be punished; it must be made odious, and he was the man to do this. He said it to every delegation that waited on him until the words became stereotyped on the minds of the whole people. How, sir, has he performed that pledge? Has he punished anybody?

Why, sir, we have the unheard of spectacle of one of the greatest rebellions that ever cursed mankind, involving more people, more lives and more expense than all the rebellions that have occurred in history and yet no man has been punished in consequence of it. Something is wrong. If this is all right then the whole system of penitentiaries throughout the Union ought to be abolished.

Sir, the Pacsident was right when he said that treason was a great crime and ought to be rendered odious. Why did he not carry out this declaration? What has occurred to change his position on that question? I will not say this ambition, which has tempted all who have come before him, weighed on his mind to tempt him; but it is exceedingly singular, that so far as from rendering treason odious by punishment, he has hoisted into most exalted positions many of the leading traitors in the South.

Who else at any period of the world's history ever thought of taking a rebel, red with the blood of his countrymen, and placing him in the position of Governor of a State. Who has sought to overthrow the Government, and who invoked a despotism to aid him in doing it.

Is that the way you make treason odious among mankind? Is that the policy about which we have heard so much? Nobody has been able to tell us heretofore exactly what that policy was. We all, however, saw that it was a kind policy that suits every rebel, every Copperhead, and every enemy of the Government of the United States, both foreign and domestic. Well, so far as that policy has become developed we all now see precisely what it is, and why it was so grateful to the ears and hearts of every enemy of his country.

It was no less than this, that these States should suffer nothing, nor forfeit nothing by rebellion, but that they should be admitted unwashed and red with the blood of their countrymen into full communion with honest, loyal men, and into the council of the nation. What has brought about this change, sir? It all points to this fact; it will not do to tempt men in this way.

Why, sir, this policy bringing these States into the Union with all their rebellion and treason in their hearts is no better than treason itself. I lay down the rule here, sir, I defy contradiction that if there is any man, be he high or low, who is an advocate for bringing traitors in the council of the nation, that man is a traitor in his heart; he is an enemy to the Government and the nation, and nothing can make it appear differently. He who invokes the aid of unrepentent rebels to come into the councils of the nation to participate in their deliberation is no better than a rebel and is a rebel at heart.

How does the policy that is now devolved upon us differ from that policy that would be announced from the same place by Jeff. Davis, were he to-morrow placed in the same position? Would he ask any more, would he ask less, than that his co-conspirators should be restored to the same positions they had when they left these halls?

Why, sir, we all know the history of the Government at the time when these men first rebelled. How was it? When they went off they had the Government all in their own hands, and to the infamy of the Democratic party be it said, that with all their treason and their crimes here in the Senate Chamber, there was but one man from their side ready to protect it against their treason with this exception.

Sir, you will not find a single Democrat vote against the will and action enjoyed by the Southern rebels. Just before they went out of Congress, they had it all their own way, and you and I, Mr. President, left relieved.

When the President's veto message was called up, at 1 o'clock, Mr. Davis, in a written document, reviewed the main features of the bill, reiterating his objection heretofore presented at length, and complimenting the President upon his action in returning the bill deemed to be unconstitutional and subversive of early reconstruction. Reiterating that it was unwise and expensive, he produced authority and considerations, showing the propriety in certain circumstances of the President's vetoes, and declared his firm conviction of the necessity of such action in the present case.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks Mr. Trumbull, originator of vetoed bill, took the floor. He expressed his regret at the President's veto, and said it had been his desire that the various departments of the Government should harmonize in the effort for the restoration of the States. He claimed his only purpose had been to carry out such measures as should protect loyal refugees and freedmen in rebellious States, and supposed such measures would harmonize with the views of the Executive, who had declared in his message that Congress should do its duty in according equal and exact justice to all men.

Mr. Trumbull was greatly surprised that the bill designated for such purposes should be returned as unconstitutional. Having taken an active part in the passage of the bill, he felt called upon to vindicate himself from having urged a bill so unconstitutional and at variance with the condition of the country, as this is declared to be. He said the bill was not an original measure, and did not enlarge the powers of the freedman, but it was merely amendatory of an act already existing.

It does little more than give sanction of law to what is already being done without any statute or provision. The Freedmen's Bureau already exists, and courts are held by the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the entire country where that Bureau has any operation. Under military authority laws inconsitent as it is believed with the safety of the Government or incompatible with military operations, are set aside at this time in all these States. The object of the bill was not to continue in existence the Freedmen's Bureau permanently—all such intent was disavowed during the discussion of the bill.

No time is specified in the bill as to when it shall cease to operate, nor is it customary to insert such a clause in any law; but it was declared that it should operate until otherwise provided by law. It is not intended that the bill shall go into the States and control the domestic affairs of these States. It is simply a bill designed to provide not for four millions of emancipated slaves or refugees, but only for the indigent, so that they could become self-supporting.

Thousands of Union men were driven from their homes all over the South. This was particularly the case in Tennessee. They had neither food nor clothing. They flocked around our armies during the whole progress of the war, and were fed by our supplies. So, also, with the freedmen. While these people were flocking around our armies (on the 3d of March, 1865,) Congress passed a law to systematize the clothing and feeding of these destitute negroes, and place them under the charge of a special department of the military establishment called the Freedmen's Bureau.

There are still on our hands some of those destitute people, who must be provided for. There has been saved to Government millions of money by the establishment of a system through which employment has been found for these people. An amendment to the constitution has been adopted declaring slavery shall not exist by virtue of that amendment. Hundreds of thousands of blacks have become free in the midst of a hostile population, without any of this world's goods; without any supplies of any kind. Something must be done to take care of these people. The Freedmen's Bureau has not had jurisdiction over these four millions of people. Its work has been confined to very small compass, and this measure which comes to us denounced as unconstitutional as a great public charity, is designed only to find employment for these destitute and ignorant people, who are few in number compared with the great number of blacks in the whole country, and not simply for freedmen and for refugees. More white refugees, in many instances, have received support and supplies from this Freedmen's Bureau than blacks have.

The President, in his veto message, says the act which was passed establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees in the month of March last, has not yet expired. By the terms of the act it was to continue during the war and one year thereafter. So far as a conflict of arms is concerned, all admit that war ceased when the last rebel army laid down its arms. That was in May, when the rebel army in Texas surrendered.

I do not hold that the consequences of the war are over, but that the war of rebellion is over, and this Bureau must expire in May next, according to the terms of the act of March, 1865. The President says it was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in a time of war. At that time most of these States were under rebel control, and the Freedmen's Bureau could only take jurisdiction of such freedmen and refugees as came within the lines of our army. When the war progressed, and the slaves of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina were made free by the Constitutional Amendment, was it not proper that the Freedmen's Bureau should have been so framed as to embrace the destitute of these States, as well as the few who had come within our lines when the bill was enacted?

The President says the bill proposes to establish military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. The bill contains no such clause as is misapprehended of it. The bill says the President shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all employes and officers of the bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed by this act. The bill makes the Freedmen's Bureau part of the War Department. It makes its officers and agents amenable to the rules and articles of war. It does not extend military jurisdiction over the whole country.

Did any body ever suppose the whole country where they were was under military jurisdiction? The bill extends military jurisdiction no where, it merely placed under military jurisdiction those persons belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau who, nearly all of them, are now under military jurisdiction.

The next objection of the President's, which Mr. Trumbull noticed was, that the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed, may be equal to the number of counties and parishes in the States where refugees and freedmen are to be found. He denied that it was necessary to appoint any such number, notwithstanding it was provided in the bill that they might be appointed. To appoint such a number, he said, would be an abuse of the power entrusted to the President.

Mr. Trumbull continued in reply to the objection that this bill establishes military jurisdiction in civil cases, and denying that it created any military jurisdiction whatever not now existing. Officers of the bureau were officers of the army, now holding military commissions by authority of the President. A short time since, in Louisiana, two citizens were arraigned for crime before a military commission. These culprits being found guilty were sentenced to death and hung by the direct approval of the President himself.

Was it unconstitutional to do by virtue of a law of Congress, what is being done every day without one? In this connection he referred to several orders affording person and property protection in the Southern States. He denied that its establishment was permanent, or that its powers were greatly enlarged.

He proceeded to show the relative degree of power confided to [illegible] and the misapprehension under [illegible] presumed that the president had labored. He declared that not a fortieth part of four millions had ever been received in aid of the bureau, and quoted from General Howard's report to show that but ninety thousand negroes had been aided and forty-seven thousand whites, and that that number was constantly decreasing. He alluded to the testimony of General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, showing that less than two hundred orphan children and aged persons were the only negroes receiving aid, and that of twenty-five thousand persons fed, seventeen thousand five hundred were whites. The effect of the bureau, he asserted, was to decrease the cost of supporting both freedmen and refugees, and it had invariable had this effect.

In reply to the suggestion of the President, that while freedmen should be protected it should be through the civil power of courts, he referred to enactments of the Legislature of Mississippi, which prohibited the holding or leasing of land by freedmen and in other respects infringing on their natural rights. In some localities they were not permitted to hire themselves out without the consent of their former master.

In considering the last objection, in the absence of the representatives of the States affected by its provisions, he held that if it was valid, Congress had no right to pass laws levying direct taxes upon those States; no right to declare those States in rebellion, or to pass a law to blockade their ports.

In conclusion, he said he thought he was acting in harmony with the views of the President in his efforts in perfecting this bill; that it was not only necessary to carry out the very provisions of that Constitution, but without it freedmen would be tyrannized over and enslaved.

The question being called for, the Chair announced that it was, shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objection? The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Crayne, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hawes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Ind.; Lane, of Kansas; Nye, Pollard, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, N. O. Dougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsberry, Stewart, Stacklan, Van Winkle and Willey—18.

Absent—Messrs. Foote and Wright.

The chair announced that the number voting in the affirmative being less than two-thirds, the bill had failed. This announcement was greeted with loud hisses from the colored gallery, and mingled applause and hisses from other parts of the galleries.

The chair ordered the galleries cleared, which was done.

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, from the joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a

Mr. Grider obtained leave to have read a minority report concluding with a resolution declaring that the State of Tennessee is entitled to representation, and that her Representatives be hereby admitted to seats in Congress on qualifying themselves according to law.

Mr. Stevens said there was an earnest disposition until yesterday, to inquire and to see whether they could admit that State to representation, but since yesterday there has been such a state of things as to reduce the committee to consider it wholly out of their power to proceed further without surrendering a great principle, and without surrendering the rights of this body to the usurpation of another power. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, amid calls of order, declaimed against the passage of this resolution under the gag rule.

Mr. Stevens objected to Mr. Grider making the report. He said he could not consent, for there was an earthquake around us, and he trembled and dared not yield. There was much excitement and calls of order during the proceedings.

Mr. Stevens, having moved the previous question on the resolution, Messrs. Eldridge, Johnson, Chandler and others sought to stave off a vote by moving to adjourn.

The questions were decided in the negative by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Eldridge said he and his friends would stop these dilatory motions if Mr. Stevens would withdraw his demand for the previous question, so the resolution might be debated.

Mr. Stevens said he sat here forty-eight hours in 1861 when the rebels went out and he could now stand it for 36 hours and longer. These parliamentary tactics were then resumed. The opposition are still engaged up to 3:30 P. M. in making dilatory motions to adjourn, &c., to stave off a vote on a pending resolution. At last Fink withdrew his motion that the resolution be laid on the table, and under the operation of the previous question it was passed, 10[illegible] to 40, at 7:15, and then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reparted a House resolution to encourage and facilitate telegraph communication between the Eastern and Western continent, which passed with a slight verbal amendment.

After the presentation of Mr. Henderson's petition for the right of suffrage to be extended to women, Mr. Yates asked if the Senator from Missouri would accept the amendment of the Constitution, that there should be no distinction on account of sex. The latter replied that he thought it was not in order to discuss the question on mere presentation of petition.

A brief discussion then followed between Messrs. Sumner and Yates on the same subject.

After Mr. Fessenden's motion had been discussed and resolution read the first time, Mr. Dixon objected to the second reading. The Chair sustained the objection, and decided that the resolution must lie over.

Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he would call it up on Friday.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice that on Friday he would enroll a bill to continue in force the existing Freemen's Bureau, which, by the terms of the law establishing it, expires one year after the termination of the rebellion.

In his remarks on the constitutional amendment, Mr. Buckalew spoke on the general subject of representation in Congress under the following heads: First, the Senatorial representation of the Eastern States; second, the admission of Senators and Representatives from the South; third, the proposed amendment to the constitution limiting representation in the House for the future.

He referred to unequal proportion of representation in the Senate between New England and the Middle and Western States, and spoke of various ways in which power and influence of the East in over-representation was shown. They had the chairmanships of nearly one-third of the committees, and last session had one-half the chairmanships. He referred to fishing bounties and other measures especially favorable to New England. The remedies for this were:

First—The admission of the Southern members.

Second—The amendment of the Constitution so that the States with a population of less than one million should have only one Senator, and those with more than one and less than three millions should have two Senators, and those with more than three millions should have three Senators.

On the subject of admitting the Senators from the Southern States Mr. Buckalew said that the Lincoln Governments set up during the war were legitimate and proper, but only for local purposes, and in aid of the military power. The delegates claiming seats under these governments were very properly rejected by the Senate.

Most of the Southern States have had their governments reorganized, and their new constitutions are valid and effectual. They have, in fact, been made by the people, and Senators and Representatives from them should be admitted.

Mr. B. then spoke at length on the subject of the amendment to the Constitution, and particularly upon the Blaine amendment pending before the Senate.

After an elaborate reply to the arguments advanced in favor of this amendment, he stated his objections to submitting the constitutional amendments adopted by Congress to the States at this time.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the regular order, which was the Constitutional amendment in relation to representation, be postponed and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution of the House, providing that, until Congress shall so decide, no Senators or Representatives from the late rebellious States shall be admitted to the Halls of Congress.

This gave rise to some discussion, which ended in the concurrent resolution being read the first time. The second reading was objected to by Mr. Dixon.

The Constitutional amendment was taken up by Mr. Buckalew who took the floor in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military:

Resolved, That it is the duty and privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, to whose valor and endurance, on the land and on the sea, the rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and power humbled; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained; and by whose orderly return from the field of blood and civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, exalting and ennobling the influence of free institutions upon a nation, have been signally manifested to the world.

Messrs. Anthony and Wilson replied briefly to Mr. B.'s strictures upon New England, pronounced in the Senate, after which Mr. Nye took the floor on the pending question, and gave way to a motion for Executive session, soon after which the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, caused to be read a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, giving the resolution of a caucus of Union members of the Legislature of that State. The resolution recognizes the action of the Union Representatives in Congress as an exposition of their principles, &c.

The House, by a vote of 108 against 39, laid on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the late rebellious States until Congress shall have first declared such State entitled to such representation.

Mr. Davis called up the contested election case from Indiana, concluding with a resolution that Daniel W. Voorhees is not entitled to the seat now held by him, but that Henry L. Washburne is entitled to the seat.

The election case was postponed till Friday.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the loan bill.

Mr. Hooper asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution unanimously agreed to by them, declaring it the sense of the House that it is inexpedient to make any change in the excise duty on distilled spirits.

Mr. Eldridge objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Washburne desired the floor for a moment to call the attention of the House to the effect of the resolution of Mr. Banks passed by the House on Monday, in regard to giving the use of a man-of-war to the Russian and American Telegraph Company. Objection made.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., said sportively they had better not act upon the subject now, as eleven States were absent and they had better wait until they are represented.

Mr. Laflin offered a resolution that the head of each department be directed to inform Congress of the cost of printing and paper for each for the year 1865. Adopted.

Mr. Morrill said that it was not in order to allude to what had recently taken place in the Senate, but happen what may, Union men will not forget they have a country to save. The measure under consideration may be called the apple of the eye, but for the public credit it was proposed to pledge not only our past accumulations and resources, but prospectively the wealth of thirty-six millions of people, who earn more annually than any other nation of fifty millions on the globe, in order to carry a loan on favorable terms.

The present bill was only a patch on an old garment, extending the act of March. 1865, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his descretion, to receive any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is a suppliment. The bill, it is true, conferred large powers, but it merely substituted a new debt for an old one; our entire debt can't thus be increased a single dollar, it was known that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplate a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable day.

We have been fortunate in the choice of our Secretaries of the Treasury during the last five years, one of whom was called to occupy the highest judicial station in the country, and it was a relief to the loyal people, when his successor Mr. Fessenden was appointed, as he deserved much of the public confidence. These men asked and received all they wanted from Congress, and did not betray their trust. Mr. McCulloch's ambition scemed to be that of a financier. This bill gave to him the same power as was bestowed on his predecessors. Our present debt is $2,716,000,000 leaving $1,057,000,000 of it to be funded. Let no one doubt the fact that all our financial dangers are not yet passed. The perils of high rates of interest, and even commercial revulsion may overtake us, unless our affairs are managed with consummate skill. If we give the Secretary of the Treasury the power conferred by this bill it may be of more worth to us than to him. If Congress shall pursue a course of due economy in their appropriations, as he (Morrill) would, and will reduce the military establishment within a reasonable time, we may hope that the public debt had reached its maximum. The Secretary, too, hopes to get along without loans for the present year. Congress would have time enough to act upon the subject at the close of the present session. A gredual extinction of the public debt should and will be carried, owing to the treachery of those who engage in treason and rebellion.

The entire receipts for the year ending June 30, 1860, were only $41,476,297, but the measures adopted by the Union men amid all the embarrassments surrounding them, changed these figures, in 1863, to $112,000,000, and to more than twice this amount in 1864—$264,000,000, and in 1865 to $533,000,000, while the actual estimated receipts of the present year are $453,000,000, and over $500,000,000 if the receipts of gold are estimated in paper currancy, there would be no modification of the revenue laws to reduce the receipts of the Treasury to a large extent until our debts are permanently funded, and never below the point to cover our ordinary expenses, and to pay interest on the public debt.

Perhaps the revenue from whisky will be set aside, and applied to the reduction of the principal of the public debt. This could be understood by all, and about which there could be no embarrassment Our securities are the safest and best in the world. His opinion was our own people should hold them. He hoped the time would never come when foreigners would prize our bonds higher than we do ourselves. The bill contained authority to make a foreign loan, but this was optional, and might not be exercised. He further expressed his views on the financial question.

Mr. Stevens said this bill placed one thousand six hundred and forty-four millions of dollars at the absolute control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he proposed to amend the bill by striking out various portions of it, so that it might simply provide that the act of March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and continue to authorize the issue of any description of bonds authorized by said act to such an amount and such manner, and at such rate, not less than so far as the Secretary may think advisable for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, or other receipts of value which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, and the proceeds thereof shall be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations bearing interest issued under the authority of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt.

The essential changes proposed by Mr. S. are: striking out the discretionary power of the Secretary and the foreign loan clause. He intended, he said, to offer a bill in this form as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. Hooper then addressed the House, saying, in conclusion, that it had been said that the United States notes and fractional currency took the place of the coin which had been previously circulated. It is very certain they did not displace the bank notes, for they have increased in amount instead of being diminished since the issue of the United States notes. While the supply of money was regulated by State banks, there never was, in my opinion, a suitable amount of money for the proper conduct of the business of the country. It seems to me, the Treasury should resume specie payment, without regard to banks, and that U. S. notes could be continued in circulation as an equivalent of coin, after specie payments were resumed, and until there was a sufficient amount of coin in the country, to supply their place in the United States, it would be more convenient for use. And, so long as the foreign exchanges were in favor of this country, there would be no legitimate demand upon the Treasury to redeem notes in coin. During the past four years the great object in all financial bills before Congress has been to carry on the war. That necessity having passed, no more loan bills are required. It is our duty to be cautious in determining upon the changes to be made in the regulation of the money of the country, involving, as it does, the value of all property, and affecting the interests of every one in the country. My chief objections to withdrawing United States notes from circulation, by converting them into bonds are, beside the expenses that would be incurred for the interest, on the bonds. My belief is that larger a amount of money than formerly is now required for the business of the country, and my fear is that some other paper not so good may be allowed to take their place, by which the country would be further than ever from a currency convertible into coin. The loan bill passed by the last Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of any description authorized by that act, for the purpose of converting into such bonds any Treasury notes or other obligation bearing interest, issued under any act of Congress. This is the power which the Secretary of the Treasury has. Now he is authorized to issue bonds for any period not less than five nor more than forty years from their date, the rates of interest not to exceed six per cent.; but for the purpose of converting or funding other interest-bearing obligations, the bill under consideration proposes to amend that act. It is to enlarge powers, so far as to permit the Secretary of the Treasury, when deemed expedient, to convert obligations not bearing interest, and also to dispose of any of the bonds, either in this country or in Europe for purposes only of relieving other obligations, but not for any increase of the funded debt. The amendment authorizes any of the bonds to be disposed of in any foreign country—the principal and interest paid in the currency of that country, but limits the rate of interest of them not to exceed 5 per cent. I understand the Secretary of the Treasury does not expect to use this power, but deems it important that it should be given to him to be exercised only in cases where circumstances may arise that, in his opinion, would render it advantageous. The power to borrow money under act of 1865 is exhausted, and the amendment of that act proposed by the bill does not authorize any new loan. Its object is to facilitate the funding of the existing obligations.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa., took exception to the remarks of the members of the Committee of Ways and Means, who had just preceded him. They had offered no argument excepting such as had been arising from the past—the return of specie payment and extinguishment of the national debt, which is most desirable, but caution is speed, when dangers are in the way. He argued that to redeem the non-interest bearing notes would lead to bankruptcy, for if fifty millions of greenbacks were called in every National bank would be compelled to sell the National securities in their possession. To meet the contraction they should act with caution. Although he had all confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, the latter was only a financier, and the present crisis demanded the wisest statesmanship, and so warned the gentleman not to give any one the power to threaten to contract currency, while there should be no increase of currency, and no increase of the public debt. We should foster our home industry and keep our mineral wealth. Labor should be relieved of many of its burdens, which are now oppressing it, and with our largely increasing fields of agricultural and mechanical arts, five or ten years would quickly and safely bring us to specie payments.

The further consideration of the loan bill was postponed till Wednesday.

On m[illegible] of Mr. J. L. Thomas a resolution wa[illegible] requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information to the House at what cost to the Government a suitable location for a coal and naval store can be located at or near Canton in the city of Bath.

On motion, the House adjourned until Friday.

Meeting of the Friends of President Johnson in the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Cooper Institute was thronged to-night with the people of New York. All the streets in the immediate neighborhood were also filled with thousands of the supporters of the President. Hon. Francis B. Cutting presided, assisted by a large number of eminent citizens as Vice Presidents. The military were very enthusiastic. David Dudley Field presented an address to the people of New York, and resolutions. The address is to the effect that, 1st, The question before the people is the great one of pacification; what the country needs is repose. The conflict of arms has ceased, the conflict of passions, which led to that of arms, should cease also; our heroic soldiers should cherish no enmities towards those they have overcome. The only element of disturbance is the political condition of the freedmen; there is no substantial disagreement among men respecting their civil rights; we all agree they must have the civil rights of any other class of citizens; the rights of person and property, to sue, to testify, and stand equally before the law. But whether they also have the suffrage, is dividing the question; there, however, can be no question whatever, that under the Constitution the power of determining who shall or shall not enjoy the elective franchise, belongs exclusively to respective States. New York has no more right to say who shall or shall not vote in Virginia, than Virginia shall say who shall or shall not vote in New York. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political trust. Even if it is true that every person who is subject to the laws, is entitled to a part in making them, then there are many foreigners among us, who the moment they land, are entitled to vote. Because blacks had fought for the country, that does not necessarily give them the right to govern it, or participate in its government. If it were otherwise, every boy from 16 to 21 years of age who fought in the Union army should have a vote, without waiting for years to participate in the government to which he is subjected. The blacks fought for a country, and they have it; they fought for freedom, and thay have it. We should welcome our emancipated brother to the rights of manhood; but when we are asked to give all men of his race, at the moment of their emancipation, the right to participate in the government, we must answer in the words of one of their number more intelligent than many others, white or black: "The able-bodied only bear arms, the able-minded only should vote."

The address commends the President's veto, and expresses the conviction that the exclusion, as Representatives from the States now unrepresented in Congress, of loyal men, who were fairly elected and can take the oath, is manifest usurpation. It concludes by expressing confidence in the integrity and fidelity of Andrew Johnson, and a hearty commendation of the general doctrines of his second message, and a readiness to support him in all Constitutional measures for the public welfare. The resolutions are to the same effect, and in addition approve the action of Senator Morgan and Representatives Raymond and Darling, in sustaining the President's veto message.

Mr. Ward said, after a few words of introduction, what shall I speak of or about? The call of your meeting specifies the subject, but first, let me say, I am not here as an alarmist; I am not here to say that the nation is in peril or danger; in peril if you adopt this opinion; in peril if you reject; in peril if you adopt the opinion of the apparent or real majority of Congress, or if you reject t.

It is not in peril any way, nor do I think the cause of liberty and human freedom, the cause of progress, melioration or civilization the cause of National agrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in danger of being long arrested. Whether you adopt one act of political opinion or another, the Union, that is to say the nation, has been rescued from all its perils. The noble ship has passed from tempest and billows into the verge of a safe harbor, and is now securely riding into her ancient mooring without a broken spar or a leak, starboard or larboard, fore or aft.

There are some small reefs yet to pass as she approaches those moorings. One pilot says that she may safely enter directly, though the other says that she must back, and, lowering sail, takes time to go around them. That is all the difference. It is merely the difference of opinion between pilots. I should not practice my habitual honesty, if I did not admit I think them sincere and honest; but the vessel will go in safety one way and the other.

The worst that needs happen will be that by taking the wrong instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel may roll at will, and some honest, capable, and even deserving politician, statesman, Representative or Congressman may get washed overboard. I should be sorry for this, but if it cannot be helped it can be borne. If I am one of the unfortunate let no friends be concerned on that account; as honest, as good, as capable politicians, statesmen, Congressmen and Presidents will make their appearance hereafter faster than needed to command the ship, as well and as wisely as any that have heretofore stalked their hour upon deck in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigations. Nevertheless—although I do not think that we are in a crisis—the question to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration. The subject before the United States is a difference of opinion that reveals itself but too clearly between the President and Congress.

The President, as we all now see, is a man of decided convictions. The legislative leaders are trying not to coincide with him in opinion.

The speaker went on to prove that there was actually no difference of importance between the President and Congress, however much it might seem otherwise. He said, now we have got the Union restored. As it was originally planned it should be without slavery, secession, or compromise; not with freedmen and refugees, abandoned to suffering and persecution, but with freedmen employed in the production of self-sustaining industry; with refugees under the protection of law and order. The President sees that it has come right at last, and he accepts the situation. Congress, on the other hand, hesitate, delay, debate and agonize, not because it has come out right, but because they have not individually had their own way in bringing it to that happy determination. I apprehended no serious difficulty from the collision. That there was, and never can be, any successful process for the restoration of the Union and harmony amongst the States, except the one with which the President has expressed himself satisfied. Grant that the rebellion is dispersed, ended and exhausted, then it follows necessarily that the States sooner or later must be organized by loyal men, in accordance with the change in our fundamental law, and resume their places in Congress. All the rebellious States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same as fast as possible.

The President was in harmony with all the States that were in the rebellion, and the Executive and Judicial Departments are rapidly resuming their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less, from these States, are standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing there for three month, asking to be admitted to the seats which the disloyal representatives had previously left. In the meanwhile Congress had passed law after law which imposed burden after burden, and duty after duty upon the States which, against their earnest desire, are left unrepresented. I feel sure that the loyal men from the now loyal States, will, sooner or later, be admitted into this Congress, or the next. When this is done, the process of restoration will be complete, for that is all that remains to be done. The speaker thought that Territorial Governments for the seceded States was perfectly impracticable, and was rejected by Mr. Lincoln. Say what you will, the States are already organized in perfect harmony with our amended national Constitution, and in earnest cooperation with the Federal Government. It is impossible to reduce the States to a territorial condition. Congress has had a Reconstruction Committee, composed of fifteen members, who have stopped the wheels of legislation three months to enable them to submit a plan different from that which is now on the eve of a happy consummation, and what have they given us? One proposed amendment to the Constitution, cancel and exclude the States and equalize suffrage upon the penalty of abridgment of representation. This was no plan of reconstruction but an abstraction.

The resolution which passed the House Tuesday last, directly declares that loyal Representatives shall not be admitted from loyal States until Congress shall pass a law for that purpose, which law cannot be enacted without the President's approval, and which cannot be consistently given. In view of this opinion he is known to entertain this reconstruction policy.

There was no plan for reconstruction or indefinite postponement and delay. When the rebellion began we determined to humble the rebels. We have humbled and brought them back with humiliation and repentance, praying for restoration. The popular voice was that all members of a family, however prodigal they had been, would be received at the board; these efforts at obstruction then are as impracticable as I think they are vicious. No State can keep itself out of the Union, or keep itself in a territorial condition under the Union, and States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of the State limits; States that are in the Union cannot keep any States that are outside from coming in. Congress is habitually inclined to the experiment. It hesitated about Michigan and Missouri, [illegible]eled and staggered over Texas and California, and convulsed the nation about [illegible]nsas, yet they are in the Union, all happy, all loyal. How many Committees of Conference did we have; how many joint resolutions denying Congress ever would consent to the admission of such unwelcome intruders; how any compromises seeking guarantees for freedom for slaves were broken and scattered, when one after another of these States came in as if by a headlong thrust hurled by Almighty Providence, who was determined that the people of this continent should not be many discordant nations, but one united nation.

The Joint Committee of Fifteen in 1849 succeeded in excluding California for eight months, until a majority of the nation should compromise and silence forever debate upon slavery. The compromise was, by its terms, to be perpetual. The compromise of 1850 lingered for four years and then perished, giving place to no possible adjustment of the slavery question but by the complete abrogation of that institution. When I left Congress, in 1861, committees and conventions demanded stipulations that fetters be put on New Mexico, Nevada, and Colorado. You can never keep States out of this Union. The present distrust of future States or of existing States have no substantial grounds, they are begotten of miserable fears and factions, if ever this thing of keeping out States by joint resolutions of Congress could have had a chance, that time has passed away; no State has ever been hindered from coming into the Union, except on the question of African bondage, which has now gone to the dogs, and surely finished, no State will ever hereafter be hindered from coming into the Union on the ground of slavery. It is grave to suppose that a tendency to Union, here described, has anything alarming in it. A territory has a desire to become a State because it is pleasant and good to possess the privileges of a State. I would not keep a State in a territorial condition any longer than compelled. In the beginning, particularly where a State had slavery, we abolished it, and in some States without disorder, and when slavery raised itself in opposition to the Government, we destoyed it altogether. We have done all this in ninety years without imperial government. They are settling the whole case of the African in the West Indies just as we are.

The conflict of opinion between the President and Congress, in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau is comparitively unimportant, and would excite little interest if it stood alone, but both agree that this bureau was created for the transition period between war and peace, and should cease at the end of that period. The President thinks that period nearly passed, that original provision is sufficient, while Congress thinks original provision is needed. I agree with the President, in the hope that the extraordinary provision which the bill makes will not be necessrry, but that the whole question may be simplified by a general conformity to existing law. The law of March 3, 1865, which creates the Freedmen's Bureau, provides that it shall continue in force during the war of the rebellion and one full year thereafter. When does that year expire, in the President's judgment? As I understand the matter, the war of the rebellion has been coming and is still coming to an end, but is not yet fully closed. It is on this ground that he maintains the army, continues the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and exercises martial law where these things found necessary in rebels at the instance of rebellion illegally announced by Executive proclamation in 1861. The end of rebellion ought to be and may be expected to be announced by declaration by the President and Congress, or both. For all practical purposes rebellion will, in law, come to an end if the President or Congress, one or both, officially announce its termination. Now suppose this announcement to be made by the President or Congress or by either of them to-morrow. In that case, the Bureau is continued by virtue of the limitation precribed in the act of March 3d, 1865, one year after such proclamation shall have been made. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau would continue by the original limitation until the 22d day of February, 1867, a very proper day on which to bring it to an end.

If Congress should find it necessary to prolong its existence it can at once take the necessary steps, for it will at that date have been in session nearly three months. Ought the President of the United States to be denounced in the house of his enemies? much more ought he to be denounced in the house of his friends for refusing, in the absence of any necessity, to occupy or retain, and to exercise powers greater than those which are exercised by any imperial magistrate in the world.

Judge C.—I trust the fault of deeling Imperial favors too hastily tendered by a confiding Congress may be forgiven by a generous people. It will be a sad hour for the Republic when refusal of unnecessary favors and patronage by the President, shall be held to be a crime when it shall be considered that the time has arrived for setting up at the White House an Imperial throne, and surrounding the Executive with Imperial legions.

The meeting was also addressed by Past Master Gen. Dennins, H. J. Raymond, Francis Cutting, D. S. Dickinson, and Geo. Opdyke, and dispersed at a late hour.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic Meeting it Bullitt.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Bullitt county, at Shepherdsville, on Monday, Feb. 19, 1866, Charles Lee, Esq., was called to the Chair and Jas. W. Hoglan appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, the following persons were appointed delegates to attend the Convention at Louisville, May 1st, 1866, to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals:

Thos. J. Hall, Sam Carothers, Austin Hough, R. D. McGee, R. J. Stoner, R. A. Wise, J. V. Crenshaw, George W. Weller, A. H. Field, Col. Bryant, Capt. John B. McDowell, Wood McDowell, W. B. M. Brooks, Charles Bell, A. C. Kinneson, Geo. W. Magruder, Sam. Purcell, Wm. Shawler, Harry Blackstone, Orleans Lee, Joseph Troutman, Dr. T. Harrell, Wm. Hays, Jas. Hays, Mathias Chappell, James Arnold, J. P. McAfee, Joel Baylee, W. P. Simmons, George C. Shanklin; also, all voters of Bullitt county opposed to the doctrines of the Radical party in this State are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

The following resolution was offered by A. H. Field, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That knowing W. R. Hardin as we do, his many qualities as a gentleman, his eminent abilities as a lawyer, we recommend him to the voters of the Third Appellate District as a gentleman eminently qualified to fill the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A. H. Field and Col. Phil Lee were called upon, and in a very able and eloquent manner defended the action of the State Committee in calling the May Convention. They also opposed the doctines of the Radical party.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville COURIER and Democrat and all Conservative papers in the State.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES LEE, Chairman.
JAMES W. HOGLAN, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic Meeting in Hardin.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Feb. 19, 1866.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives held at the Court-house in Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 19th day of February, 1866, J. W. Hays, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Edward S. Hewes was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, the following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: James T. Brown, Rob't. McMurty, M. D., P. Boothe, Henry Sprigg, R. R. English, and Martin Hardin, which reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the call for a Democratic and Conservative Convention, to meet in the city of Louisville, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next.

Resolved, That Stephen W. D. Stone, our fellow-citizen, in view of his long experience as Clerk, his integrity as a man, and his assiduous business habits, eminently qualify him for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We present him as our first choice for said office. His past consistent and conservative course against Radicalism recommends him to the favorable consideration of the Convention.

Resolved, That we appoint as delegates to said Convention, R. R. English, James W. Hays, A. H. Cunningham, A. M. Brown, E. S. Hewes, E. S. Marriot, Col. Shawler, Milton Stith, Wm. Wilson, James Montgomery, A. D. Geoghegan, Moses Terry, John L. Helm, Bryant Young, Henry Sprigg, Martin Hardin, P. Boothe, R. P. McMurtry, Jas. T. Brown, John English, and all other conservative citizens of Hardin county, opposed to Radicalism.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizen, Charles G. Wintersmith, whose legal attainments are of the very first order, be recommended as a suitable person to fill the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for this Judicial District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Louisville Courier, Democrat, and other Democratic-Conservative papers of the State.

Col. Martin H. Cofer offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially indorses the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, as announced in his annual message to the citizens of the United States.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

JAMES W. HAYS, Chairman.
EDWARD S. HEWES, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic Meeting in Owen.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Owen county, Kentucky, held at the Court-house, in Owenton, on the 19th day of February, 1866, being county court day, W. H. Moore was called to the chair, and James H. Parker appointed Secretary:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Louisville on the 1st day of May next, viz.: John W. Smith, John H. Lawler, Henry Giles, Jordan Thomas, R. H. Gale, James H. Parker, W. H. Montague, Archie McNeal, Wm. Garvey, Wm. Bond, B. F. Silverbottom, Alfred B. Davis, A. P. Grover, W. H. Moore, C. S. Forsee, George Glass, A. Price, J. L. Gaines, D. B. Glass, R. H. Head, Nelson Yarbro, and all other Democrats and Conservatives of the county are requested to attend said convention and co-operate with the delegates.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially indorse the recommendation of D. Howard Smith, of the county of Scott, as a suitable candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That a Convention be held at the Court-house in Owenton, on the 3d Monday in April next, to select candidates for the various county officers to be elected in August next, and that primary meetings be held in the various voting precincts of the county on the Saturday previous to that day, to select delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Courier, Kentucky Yeoman, Cincinnati Enquirer, and all Democratic papers of this State.

W. H. MOORE, Chairman.
JAMES H. PARKER, Secretary.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Sustain the President.

It is hardly necessary to say that we do not belong to that class of politicians who insist that the measure of loyalty is the faithfulness with which a citizen sustains the existing Administration. The doctrine has been urgently advocated, often hurled at us with sharp words, and opposition to the Administration has been vehemently declared to be treason. The folly of such a doctrine is to-day apparent to those who enunciated it only a little while ago, and they would doubtless be very glad to recall from public view their violent attacks on others for the "crime" of being unwilling to sustain the President of the United States in any course he might choose to take.

The reasons for standing by President Johnson at this moment are based on no such flimsy doctrine. Let those who oppose him and his plans for the good of the country feel at perfect liberty to do so. They are Americans, and have the free right of judgment which belongs to the sovereign people. Let them not be disturbed with the fear that they are traitors, though the course they pursue should prove directly opposed to the wishes of the Administration, and embarrassing to the President's plans.

Neither let them be anxious at the memory of the many times they have told us that "the Administration is the Government." It was nonsense when they said it, and it is nonsense now; and they may rest perfectly assured that it will not be seriously asserted by any of those who will be found in oppositon to them. In short, let these gentlemen exercise the duties of Americans, choose their own course and pursue it, within the law and the Constitution, and let us all await the grand decision of the people on the question of supporting Mr. Johnson.

It seems to us that the question before us may now be viewed in one broad light, and it resolves itself into this: Shall we have instant calm, and resume the ordinary business of life, the land be at peace, the nation proceed on its path of power, the people fall back to their ancient happiness, business resume its steady flow in natural channels, excitement of all kinds, political and financial, be calmed? or shall we have a turmoil for years, while we are in the hands of politicians seeking only political power and spoils?

The war is between the President, who desires peace, and a body of men who are determined to keep the country in a state of ferment for years to come, that they may be thrown up to the top with the scum which floats above all fermentations. No man of property, no man in business, no laboring man, mechanic, artisan, in whatever department, can fail to be interested in the question, or to see that his interest lies on the President's side. Laying aside all passion, and asking seriously what is best for the country, what will promote individual and public good, what will soonest lead to the calm pursuit of our avocations, the certain rewards of labor, the steady operation of the laws of trade, what will soonest make us peaceful and most surely make us happy, there is certainly but one answer: Stand by the President. On the other hand, if the Southern States are to be excluded from the Union, the political storms before us will be fearful indeed. If those States are to be governed as conquered provinces, we shall have all we can do to save the principle of free government in the North, or preserve the semblance of republican institutions in America. The steps which radical men are taking toward the ruin of their country are bringing them to the very edge of the *facilis descensus Averni*.

But there is no need to look so far ahead of us. The Radical majority in Congress has assumed a position of open hostility to Mr. Johnson. Amendment after amendment is proposed to the Constitution. The Government for which a great war has been fought, and fought successfully, is to be abandoned, overturned, remodeled, revolutionized, to suit Radical views of what it ought to be. It is impossible that this can be done and all things go on smoothly. The convulsions of politics will be as severe as the convulsions of war. All our interests, all our devotion to the Union and Constitution, all our patriotism, reason, judgment—everything warns us that if Mr. Johnson is not sustained by the people, the future is darker than the past. If there be anything in the "loyalty" which certain men have boasted, it ought to show itself now. But there is nothing in it, and the President must depend on the calm judgment of the people to sustain him in a trying crisis.

A Prediction—The Presidential Election of 1868.

Mr. Columbus Delano, the Republican Representative in Congress from the Knox District, in Ohio, in a late speech, thus makes a prediction for the Radicals. He says:

I will not turn aside from my honest judgment upon this question to strike an enemy, or to reward a friend. But, sir, let me suggest an argument for the fears of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if, indeed, "his name is liable to fear." Suppose you establish, so far as this House can settle the question, that the insurgent States are dead and are to be governed indefinitely as territories. Do you expect a united Republican party upon that decision? If you do your hopes are as delusive "as the baseless fabric of a vision." You will find, sir, a united South, a united "copperhead party," and a divided Union party. You will go into the next Presidential canvass, possibly, in this condition. And it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see by the united Southern vote, and a divided Northern vote, that a Presidential candidate of the so-called Democratic party may have a majority of the electoral college, counting the Territories, the eleven seceding States. What follows, sir? You deny the right of these Southern Territories to vote, but they assert their right to do so; and take care that the majority in some of the Northern States does not also assert it. And then comes a strife for the Executive chair. How will it end? In civil war again; more blood, more graves! More widows, more taxation! More anarchy, more dead States! God only knows where, or in what, such a conflict might end. Such a result is precisely what the dissatisfied alienated people of your Territories may desire if treated with cruelty and injustice; and, although I do not predict it, yet I see in an ultra and extravagant treatment of this question danger of such a result."

A Speech from Maximilian.

The Emperor Maximilian and the Empress were lately waited on by the Diplomatic body and the Ministers of State, and other eminent Mexicans, with a message of condolence, respecting the death of the father of the Empress, the late King Leopold.

In the course of his reply to the Mexican Minister of State, Ramirez, the Emperor, as we find it reported in the Diario, of the 29th ult., after thanking the people of Mexico for the kindness with which the Empress was received everywhere, on her visit to Yucatan, where she went without an armed escort to protect her, though many had said she never would be permitted in safety to make the journey, proceeded to say:

"As to myself, gentlemen, you have been witnesses of my labors. I threw aside those empty theories which led to anarchy alone. I consecrated all my efforts to the regulation of the administration of public affairs, to the developing of the elements of public wealth and prosperity, and to the solution of the great questions which have chiefly occupied public attention.

"In the performance of this difficult task I have been enabled to resist the impatience of some, and cheer the faint heartedness of others. The gaping wounds which fifty years of civil war have produced, cannot be healed over in a day, but I have firm confidence in the result, and will proceed with indefatigable perseverance, to my proposed end. My strength may fail me; but my earnest determination never.

"I have specially determined not to alter the Democratic habits and manners of the nation, because I am convinced that they conduce to elevate the citizen, inspiring him with a consciousness of his dignity and value. I have respected the dignity of the press, so far as it has not been degraded into libertinage, at the same time that I have respected the authority of the law.

"He must be blind, indeed, who does not see that resolute authority is the only anchor of safety to our country."

The Cleveland Leader Repudiates the President, and Gives Him over to the "Copperheads!"

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, the Radical organ in Northern Ohio, repudiates the President in the following article:

This bill, the mildest, the most conservative, the most obviously essential of all the great measures initiated by the present Congress, having finally passed both branches of the National Legislature, and having been sent to the President for his signature on Tuesday last, was yesterday returned to Congress with his objections. There has been much anxiety felt in Washington as to his action in the matter, and a general fear expressed that he would veto the bill. This fear has been realized, and this action will prove most unfortunate for Andrew Johnson. His veto will not prevent the passage of the bill, for a two-thirds majority of both Houses, (including every Republican Senator but two, and every Republican Representative but Rousseau, who has formaly abjured the party,) is committed in its favor. *The President has proven false to himself, to his glorious war record, to his pledges to the colored people of the South, and to the party which elected him, by thus placing himself with the Copperheads and rebels in opposition to a measure absolutely necessary for the protection of the Southern Unionists, black or white, and will have cause to regret it to the end of a very brief political existence and for all his life thereafter.*

MAD STONE.—A Mrs. Taylor, of Terre Haute, Indiana, has the only article known as the "mad stone" in that State, we believe. That lady says it has long been in use, and when used none have been affected or died with hydrophobia. The stone is porous, and when applied will stick until the poison fills the pores. A healthy person cannot cause it to adhere. The pores, when filled with poison, are cleaned by being soaked in warm milk. The lady makes no charge for its use, and asserts that a large number of cases have been cured by its use.

THE VETO IN THE SENATE.

Interesting and Exciting Proceedings.

The following very interesting account of the reception of and action upon the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, we copy from the Washington telegraphic correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial:

This morning an extraordinary Cabinet session was convened, at 10 o'clock, which remained in session till nearly 1 o'clock. At this meeting the President read his message in full, and, after its adjournment, immediately sent the important document to the Capitol.

When the private Secretary of the President appeared in the Senate, and a message from the Executive was announced, there was a general scene of excitement on the floor and in the galleries, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Yates was addressing the Senate. Several Senators glanced at the message as soon as the seal was broken, and the news of the veto spread rapidly all over the Capitol, into the innumerable offices, the Supreme Court room, the House of Representatives, and among the crowds in the halls and corridors. There was a general exodus of the members from the House to the Senate to hear the reading of the message.

The moment Mr. Yates finished his speech, Mr. Trumbull, the author of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, jumped up and asked that the message be read. The most profound silence followed during the reading, but the echo of the Clerk's voice had hardly ceased before a perfect storm of applause burst furiously from the crowded galleries above, which subsided under the vehemence of the President's gavel, and an order was immediately issued to the Sergeant-at-arms to clear the galleries, for this demonstration had been the second offense during the afternoon.

Senator Sherman, just before the order was executed, appealed to the Chair to overlook the indiscretion of the galleries, whereupon Senator Trumbull asked Mr. Sherman if he did not know that the offense had been overlooked once before today. He earnestly desired that decorum should be preserved in the American Senate. The respect due the Senate, he said, had been violated too often, and the public business could not be proceeded with if these demonstrations were to be permitted to continue.

The Chair said, rather sternly, that his order would be carried out, unless the Senate should decide to revoke it.

The galleries were then cleared of every body but the reporters, and the doors were closed.

The Senate then proceeded to the important business before it. The President *pro tempore* then said that the question was, Should the Senate adhere to its vote passing the bill, notwithstanding the veto of the President?

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, and supported his motion by declaring that all differences could be reconciled. A majority of the Senators, he said, belonged to the party which elected the President, and it should be their object not to separate from him. He demanded the yeas and nays, and his motion was lost by a vote of 29 against 17.

The vote developed the presence of forty-six Senators, only four being absent—Senators Holland, Norton, Johnston and McDougal, being the absentees. The vote was looked upon by some as a test, but three Senators who voted for the adjournment are known to be opposed to the bill.

There was a great deal of informal counting on the floor and in the reporters' gallery, but in no way could the two-thirds vote, necessary to pass the bill over the veto, be obtained. This being manifest, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked if the friends of the bill intended to press it to the vote to-night. He hoped an opportunity would be given to Senators to read and digest the message. He then moved to adjourn, but that was lost. It began to look then as if there would be a night session.

Senator Lane took the floor, and appealed to the Senate not to exercise so much haste. There were Senators absent, he said, who desired to say something on the message, and he considered it to be his duty to delay action by every means in his power consistent with the rules of the Senate. He then moved that it be postponed again, and called the yeas and nays. The motion was lost by an increased majority. The crowd on the Senate floor, at this time, was very large, a great many members being present.

Garret Davis obtained the floor and was about to speak, when he gave way to Senator Sherman, who said that although he had voted not to adjourn, he thought it was but fair that the Senators not present should be heard. He also believed it utterly impossible to come to a vote to-night, and he saw no use in wearing themselves out physically when no good could be accomplished. This advice was well received, and the Senate adjourned with hardly any opposition.

There is a vast amount of caucussing to-night on the probable vote to-morrow, but the most bitter enemies of the President do not think that they can obtain a two-third's vote in the Senate.

A Reminiscence of Stonewall Jackson—His Wound at the Battle of Manassas.

In the February number of the Richmond Medical Journal, we find an able paper on "gun-shot wounds of joints," from the pen of Dr. Hunter McGuire, Professor of Surgery in the Virginia Medical College, and, during the war, Chief Surgeon of the staff of General Stonewall Jackson. In the course of his remarks, speaking of gun-shot wounds of the hands, the doctor cites the case of the wound received by his renowned chief at the first battle of Manassas. The doctor writes:

When he made the celebrated charge with his brigade, which turned the fortunes of the day, he raised his left hand above his head to encourage the troops, and while in this position, the middle finger of the hand was struck just below the articulation between the first and second phalanges. The ball struck the finger a little on one side, broke it, and carried off a small piece of the bone. He remained on the field, wounded, as he was, till the fight was over, and then wanted to take part in the pursuit, but was peremptorily ordered back to the hospital by the General commanding.

On his way to the rear, the wound pained him so much that he stopped at the first hospital he came to, and the surgeon there proposed to cut the finger off; but while the doctor looked for his instruments, and for a moment turned his back, the General silently mounted his horse, rode off, and soon afterwards found me. I was busily engaged with the wounded, but when I saw him coming, I left them and asked him if he was seriously hurt. "No," he answered, "not half as badly as many here, and I will wait." And he forthwith sat down on the bank of a little stream near by, and positively declined any assistance until "his turn came!" We compromised, however, and he agreed to let me attend him after I had finished the case I had been dressing when he arrived. I determined to save the finger, if possible, and placed a splint along the palmer surface to support the fragments, retained it in position by a strip or two of adhesive plaster, covered the wound with lint, and told him to keep it wet with cold water. He carefully followed this advice. I think he had a fancy for this kind of hydropathic treatment, and I have frequently seen him occupied for several hours pouring cup after cup of water over his hand, with that patience and perseverance for which he was so remarkable. Passive motion was instituted about the twentieth day, and carefully continued. The motion of the joint improved for several months after the wound had healed, and, in the end, the deformity was very trifling.

During the treatment, the hand was kept elevated and continued in a sling, and when the use of this was discontinued, and the hand permitted to hang down, there was, of course, gravitation of blood toward it. Under the circumstances you would expect this. In consequence of it, however, the hand was sometimes swollen and painful, and to remedy this he often held it above his head for some moments. He did this so frequently that it became at length a habit and was continued, especially when he was abstracted, after all necessity for it had ceased. I have seen it stated somewhere that, whenever during a battle his hand was thus raised, he was engaged in prayer, but I think the explanation I have given is the correct one. I believe he was the truest and most consistent christian I have ever known, but I don't believe he prayed much while he was fighting.

The Radicals on the Veto.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette groans in the agony of his soul over the President's veto. Hear his report from the capital:

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Yesterday the President threw the order of the Lieutenant General back in his face. To-day he has thrown a veto in the face of Congress, which not only refers to the freedmen's bill, but covers the whole subject of reconstruction. This action is considered a complete withdrawal from the great party which elected him and a union with conservative copperheads and rebels. These now have the only claim to the President. The loyal men of the country, who in the field and at home have supported the war, are to-night without a representative at the White House. Such is the feeling in Union circles here.

☞ John Howser, of Spencer county, writes to the Freedmen's Bureau in this city, that a negro man who formerly belonged to him and to whom he leased some land, had a house he was building on it torn down, which after being rebuilt was then burned, and he was warned by an anonymous note not to attempt to rebuild it again or he would be shot. We hope and believe there is some mistake about this. The best people in the world are in Spencer county, and they would not permit or tolerate any such outrages.